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Historical and Architectural View of Hampton Court.

THE useful and ornamental arts of life greatly depend on architecture; it is highly important in the relation it bears to the condition of man. Every man, to his habits and institutions, from the pastoral state to the most complicated and refined of civilized society: it marks in strong indelible characters, the rise, progress, and decline of empire; the historian and the philosopher find a common cause with the professor, by whose labours they are led to the most valuable discoveries in the political and moral history of man. By the assistance it affords, the talents of Zenobia, and the genius of the eloquent Longinus are brought under review from the courts of Syria, and the disgrace of imperial Rome in the sanguinary hour of victory, imparting a lesson to mankind equally painful and instructive. The barren sands of Lybia yet retain the vestiges of that magnificent temple where the pride of Alexander was displayed, and the genuine cause unfolded of the vast revolution of empire effected during the short reign of the house of Macedonia.

But without travelling to these inhospitable regions, in the history of our own country we trace the beneficial effect of this elegant art; but for its aid the palace of Wolsey would have been submitted to the hazard of imperfect record, and the mercenary ambition of the eighth Henry would have been borne by an ostensible and durable monument. The structure we have selected for the present subject was begun during the reign of that prince, when the destruction of the monasteries conducted to a new character in building, and the more modern part was completed under William III. when the powerful mind of Sir Christopher Wren, despising the pomp and solemnity of early times, and superior to the fantastic quiverings of antiquarianism, reserved the primitive beauty of Athenian architecture.

In our number the history of Windsor Castle unavoidably led us to the discussion of the art of building, from the time of the Conquest to the death of Henry VII. the edifice we have now chosen will direct our enquiries, on the same subject, from the accession of Henry VIII. to the Revolution. The former comprised a period of nearly four centuries and a half; the present will be confined to less than two centuries, when the fine arts, not only in this country but in Europe at large, assumed a new character; when science was no longer temporary and local, but being founded on the permanent laws of nature, was diffused through the whole extent of civilized power.

We have in this essay no intention to disturb our tranquillity by intricate enquiries

enquiries into the dates of the pure Gothic, and of the progressive distinctions of the ornamental and the florid style; we have not now to discuss with Bentham or Milner the comparative merit of these modifications; it will be enough for us to observe, that in the time of Henry VIII. the Gothic style, the most luxuriant in decoration (perhaps the most corrupt in principle) received its fatal blow from the same hand by which theinsel and nummery of papal institutions were destroyed.

There lived at Ipswich, in the obscure station of a butcher, a man named Wolsey; his son Thomas feeling a stronger inclination for the disputation of the schools than for the contests of the bear-garden, acquired the rudiments of grammar, and received a learned education; in consequence of which he became tutor in the family of the Marquis of Dorset, and Chaplain to Henry VII. who employed him in a secret negotiation for his proposed marriage with Margaret of Savoy. On the death of that prince his budding hopes appeared to be blasted for ever; and he would probably have returned to obscurity, had not Fox, Bishop of Winchester, discerned his abilities, and employed him, as a fit instrument, to supplant the Earl of Surry in the royal favor. A young prince, of the age of eighteen, of a vigorous form, of a glowing and manly countenance, of a lively temper, and dexterous in every athletic and elegant exercise, had succeeded to a monarch who had grown grey in jealousy, craft, cruelty, and avarice. Wolsey's disposition was peculiarly suited to young Henry's manners; he found no impediment from the priestly habit, and the austerity of his order; he was admitted to the amusements of the court, and took the lead in all the frolic and jollity of the circle: in the hour of nocturnal adventure, and in the interval, when the delights of Bacchus, or the charms of the Paphian goddess rendered the heart of the young king of easy access, Wolsey blended the affairs of government and the intrigues of state, and thus, from the pander of his pleasures, became the absolute minister of Henry and the arbiter of Europe.

There are particular periods and select circumstances which are singularly calculated to draw forth talent: the peculiar situation of Epaminondas and Dion; of Marius and Attila, favored that exertion of intellect and prowess which has attracted the notice of mankind: in Wolsey's time a new world seemed to be opened before him, learning was revived, the ancient seat of the Roman empire became again classic ground, the art of printing was invented, by which the fame of his erudition and the extent of his power might be proclaimed to mankind: a new and terrible mean of human destruction was applied to the common purposes of war, and the western hemisphere was discovered, where this expedient might be directed to render its inhabitants subservient to the purposes of his vast ambition. With these objects of enterprize before him, the structure of the palace of Hampton seemed rather an affair of a private and domestic nature, a sort of incidental auxiliary to the state of his person, than an undertaking of magnitude in which his pride and glory were concerned. Polydore Virgil was his contemporary and his enemy, and has described his exterior pomp and magnificence with malicious pleasure. From the moment he attained the rank of a cardinal, he increased in all the extravagance of parade. He was the first clergyman in England who wore silk in his garments, and used gold in the trappings of his horses: he kept eight hundred servants, and comprized in this retinue nine noblemen, fifteen knights, and forty esquires; he never appeared unless surrounded by dependants and domestics; his magnificence was that of imperial power. The hat or crown of the conclave was borne aloft before him, his serjeant at arms and mace, and his cross bearer attended, and two gentlemen carrying pillars of silver. When he was appointed legate he performed mass with the splendor of the head of the holy see, ecclesiastical lords assisting, and dukes carrying in the manual

service of sustaining the water and napkin. After this period two crosses were elevated before him, supported by sacerdotal giants, mounted on chargers of uncommon size.

To supply this ostentatious display a vast revenue was indispensable; he was prime minister, lord chancellor, administrator of the bishoprick of Bath and Wells, archbishop of York, and sole legate a latere; he received pensions from the Emperor and from the King of France, and the haughty republic of Venice submitted to his controul, but the vast income produced from these sources was inadequate; the King of England therefore poured the royal treasures into his coffers, and rapine and extortion were resorted to in his canonical courts.

This exterior splendor was the more remarkable, because, until the cardinal's time, it had never been employed by a subject in this country. In Italy much of the elegance and luxury of modern times was understood and practised, and she naturally considered the ultramontane regions in a state of Gothic barbarism. At the conclusion of Henry VIIIth's reign the whole expence of the establishment of the noble family of Percy scarcely exceeded eleven hundred pounds, no sheets were allowed to court reluctant repose, and so little linen was employed, and even cleanliness was in so small a degree considered, that the entire expence of the laundry in the three northern castles occupied by this hereditary chief, did not exceed forty shillings. Wolsey therefore rose into notice like a blazing comet, and by his imitation of Italian manners, gave the island he inhabited a new character. Among other alterations thus introduced were those in architecture. The Italians had discovered the ancient Gothic castles of their country to be little adapted to the exhibition of modern refinement; the obscurity of the building threw into shade the decorations of the apartments, the furniture of silk and gold; and the loveliness of their women, was concealed where the arts of gallantry were understood; hence the contraction of the superior part of the Gothic window was rejected, the low pointed arch described from four centres with obtuse angles was introduced, and exactly according to these principles, the palace of Wolsey was constructed. If this style were not more superb, it was at least more convenient; the castle and the monastery having the obscurity of a cavern, and the semblance of a prison, were little adapted to the gaiety of Wolsey's habits, and to the delights of the festive board. With the Earl of Northumberland, a few years before, seventy ells of coarse linen was the annual allowance for himself and his household. Wolsey consumed in his palace one thousand pieces of Holland; with the former pewter was the only ornament of his table, the cardinal displayed a service of massy gold, the walls of Hampton were covered with cloth of gold and silver, and, in the eyes of his compatriot islanders, the edifice seemed the region of enchantment.

Another circumstance which gave it a more striking appearance at that time was, the employment of bricks instead of stone. Bricks are of very high antiquity, the tower of Babel and the walls of Babylon are said in sacred history to have been of this material; the making bricks was an occupation of the Israelites under Egyptian bondage; the Greeks were very skilful in this art. In the latter period of the Roman republic the practice was borrowed from the Achaian province; and the most permanent buildings of the Emperors were erected with it until the time of Gallienus. The introduction of brick was of the highest consequence in architecture; if the earth be properly tempered it is found much stronger and more durable than stone, and better adapted to resist the force of military engines, of which the Greeks were so sensible, that brick-makers attended on their armies. This material is found, on several accounts, to be preferable in subterranean edifices. The walls so constructed for mansions are warmer and wholesomer than those of freestone or marble, and are not liable, in the same degree, to humidity on the surface. In consequence of these and other

obvious advantages, they have since Wolsey's time been employed for building in all the great towns and cities of the kingdom.

We often attribute to versatility of taste what is purely owing to accident of situation. A great change took place in building on the introduction of the Saracenic style, but the pinnacles and the profusion of minute ornament peculiar to it, arose at first from the mode of carriage by camels practised in Arabia, which was only suited to the conveyance of small stones: what was begun from necessity was continued from prejudice, and the countries conquered by the gallant hosts of Mahomet, witnessed the same specimens of architecture erected on their territory, although the mode of conveyance was changed. By the application of bricks to building, the light and airy style was facilitated in this country, and we have seen instances of its slow but certain progress, at West Sheen, in John's gate, at Mile End, and in the great gate at Lambeth palace, which were erected at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is true that the cathedral of St. Peter was built under Leo X. and that the Grecian style was completely adopted in Italy, when a barbarous admixture of the Grecian and Gothic was retained in England; the whole of the ancient part of Hampton Court is in this heterogeneous state, for whatever might be the taste of the Cardinal, with the variety of pursuits in which he was engaged, it was not easy for him to reject all the established forms, and to select a host of artisans suited to construct a building according to his classic conception. However great his ambition, and however destructive his political principles, for many of the useful and ornamental arts we are indebted to the peculiarities of his mind, and among these, for the first attempt to emancipate architecture from early barbarism, and to introduce that beautiful system, founded on the Roman model, which Jones, Wren, Burlington, and Chambers, have since established.

The remains of the old part of Hampton Court can convey to us a very inadequate idea of its ancient splendor: the apartments belonging to the early structure, which are now standing, were principally domestic offices. The state apartments were taken down soon after the Revolution, when William III. employed Sir Christopher Wren to erect the present building.

The philosophical historian traces with peculiar pleasure the connection which subsists between all the elegant arts; the same expansion of mind which leads to one improvement, the same energy which rejects one species of barbarism, conducts onward with the like spirit of discrimination to all the brilliant attainments of life. The architecture of Arabia resembles her poetry, which is delicate even to vibration, and ornamental to superfluity. Two centuries ago, when the Roman classics began to be enjoyed, from the same cause the Roman architecture began to be understood and applied in this country.

The progress of this art, from the Reformation to the Revolution, is perceivable from various structures. In the preceding number we have mentioned Somerset House, erected in the middle of the sixteenth century. Inigo Jones, the architect of Whitehall, died in 1650, and Sir Christopher Wren in 1723. By these two the Roman style was fully adopted; but to complete what we have professed, *the history of architecture during the erection of the different parts of Hampton Court*, we must refer our reader to some specimens of the art in that interval. In Mary's time a monument was erected to Bishop Gardiner, which is decorated with Ionic columns.

"Most of the great buildings of Queen Elizabeth's reign have a style peculiar to themselves, both in form and finishing; where, though much of the old Gothic is retained, a great part of the new taste is adopted, yet neither predominates, while both, thus distinctly blended, compose a fantastic species, hardly reducible to any class or name. One of its characteristics is the affectation of large and lofty windows." The fanciful architect of the portico of the schools at Oxford, in the beginning of the seventeenth

seventeenth century, has displayed his knowledge at the expence of his taste, by blending all the five orders together.

The palace of lord Burleigh at Theobalds, in which Elizabeth so much delighted, and where James the First died, was plundered and almost destroyed when Charles quitted it to erect his standard at Nottingham; and the general ruin of ancient and splendid edifices during the rebellion, contributed to the great change in the style of architecture a few years afterwards, under king William, to which the new part of Hampton Court is completely accommodated. The grand façade to the garden is in width 330 feet, exceeding by two feet the front toward the Thames. The portico and the colonnade are of duplicated Ionic columns, and the general design is magnificent. On the north side is a tennis court; passing through a court-yard, the first portal appears leading to two quadrangles, and on the left hand of the latter is the ancient hall in which queen Caroline erected a theatre. On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone Ionic colonnade, conducting to the great staircase, the ceiling of which was painted by Verrio. The gardens are in the regular style, so aptly described by Pope:

"Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,

"And half the platform just reflects the other."

The grounds belonging to the palace, are three miles in circumference. It is not our intention to give an account of the statues in the gardens, or of the paintings and ornaments in the interior of the building, much less should we incline to detail to our readers the divisions and proportions of the apartments themselves; our design being only to explain its architecture as connected with the leading principles of the art, and its history as relating to important transactions in English affairs.

Consistently with our general design for the plate to which this paper refers, the artist has selected the station from which he might observe the greatest proportion of the building, and an extensive range of the park and gardens is included, to give the whole a picturesque effect. Although the old part built under Henry the Eighth, from the dilapidations a century since, must be considered very subordinate, yet some of the towers and battlements are discovered in the plate, which will assist in giving an idea of its peculiar character. In Wolsey's time, the filametary window or eyecot hole, in fortified towers, was wholly abandoned, the narrow Gothic was however retained, but not in the part of the palace which composed the chief residence. The ancient gates, which yet remain, very nearly resemble the form of the windows in the part devoted to hospitality. Of the two principal fronts exhibited, that toward the garden is almost due east; the façade towards the river is nearly south: these are of the Corinthian order, in which, however, the capitals of the columns are not perfectly correct, the volutes not being introduced in the classic taste, and this is not the only deviation of Sir Christopher Wren from the established rules of the Roman style in this essential particular.

However interesting the subject, it would lead our narrative much beyond its prescribed extent, if we were to examine the material changes produced in the manners of this country by the prodigal magnificence of Henry and his minister: without entering into the question of the utility or pernicious tendency of luxury, so elegantly and so profoundly treated by the author of *l'Esprit de l'homme*; without examining, with the learned enquirer into the wealth of nations, the immediate effect of the distribution of labour consequent on this alteration in the national manners; we may securely admit, that these inroads on the austerity and parsimony of our forefathers contributed to diffuse the arts of commerce through the country, and to lay the foundation of England's glory.

Wolsey had built two palaces, the one at York-place, Westminster, the other

other what we have described. The merciless system of monastic plunder which he had adopted, had been reported to the king, and had made an impression unfavourable to the views of the minister; but the cardinal had accurately discerned the character of Henry, and knew how to appease his indignation: he therefore complimented him with the gift of Hampton Court palace, assuring the monarch he had built it expressly for the accommodation of his royal master.

At this period the maxims of arbitrary authority were extensively practised by the rulers of Europe: the inquisition was established in Portugal, the society of the Jesuits was formed, and the Cortes of Spain was subverted. Wolsey and his patron were not deficient in this domineering spirit, and for a long period they practised it in perfect unanimity, and with reciprocal advantage. Virtuous friendship alone is permanent: this political union was dissolved by a union of a different character, on which Henry had determined. The lascivious prince had directed his amorous gaze on Anne Bullen, maid of honor to the queen, a young lady of exquisite beauty, who had received her education in France, and whose virtues and mental attainments were in no respect inferior to the graces of her person: the tyrant, who triumphed over every human right, trembled before a feeble woman; she rejected every dishonourable offer with contempt, and was raised to the throne of her sovereign.

Wolsey who long had disdained the condition of a subject, and who hoped to ascend the papal chair, whence he might govern the pigmy temporalities of Europe, for once resisted the temper of Henry, and coalesced with Leo in obstructing the marriage. The monarch was disgusted at this opposition: his mind was incapable of refined intercourse; he considered Wolsey the slave of his pleasures, not the friend of his bosom. Too idle and too sensual for political occupation, he looked round for a substitute to perform the active offices of the cardinal: the virtuous Cranmer received his confidence; the haughty Wolsey was first neglected, and afterwards persecuted, and betrayed as much pusillanimity in his disgrace, as pride in his elevation. It is not improbable he took poison at the earl of Shrewsbury's, in his progress to London to take his trial; at least illness occasioned his detention at Leicester-abbey, where he ended his days: his dying words to the king's officers, who stood near his bed, are well known—"If I had served God as diligently as I have done the king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs."

During the reign of the daughter of Anne Bullen, some of the severe proceedings against the unfortunate Mary of Scotland were conducted at Hampton Court. In December, 1568, conferences were held at this palace after the cessation of those at York, when new commissioners were appointed, and so little decency was regarded, that the regent, or Wood his secretary, suffered the accusation with the proofs to be snatched out of his hand. It was at this period that Mary's conduct appeared most equivocal: she had implored inquiry; but when Elizabeth complied with her demand, she produced a formal revocation of the commission she had herself appointed, and urged exceptions to that of the English queen. Her expedients were vain. Buchanan, who was present, informs us, that on this occasion Murray produced the confessions of the criminals executed for king Henry's murder: he then read the decree of the states, confirming the queen's resignation of the crown to the king her son: after which he produced the fatal casket which Bothwell would have plundered from the castle of Edinburgh, and exhibited the verses, letters and contracts. James, during January, 1604, called a synod at Hampton Court, ostensibly to hear and examine complaints that were made, and to remove the occasion of them; but in fact, to introduce episcopacy in Scotland. The bishops of Canterbury, London, Winchester, Durham, St. David's, and other digni-

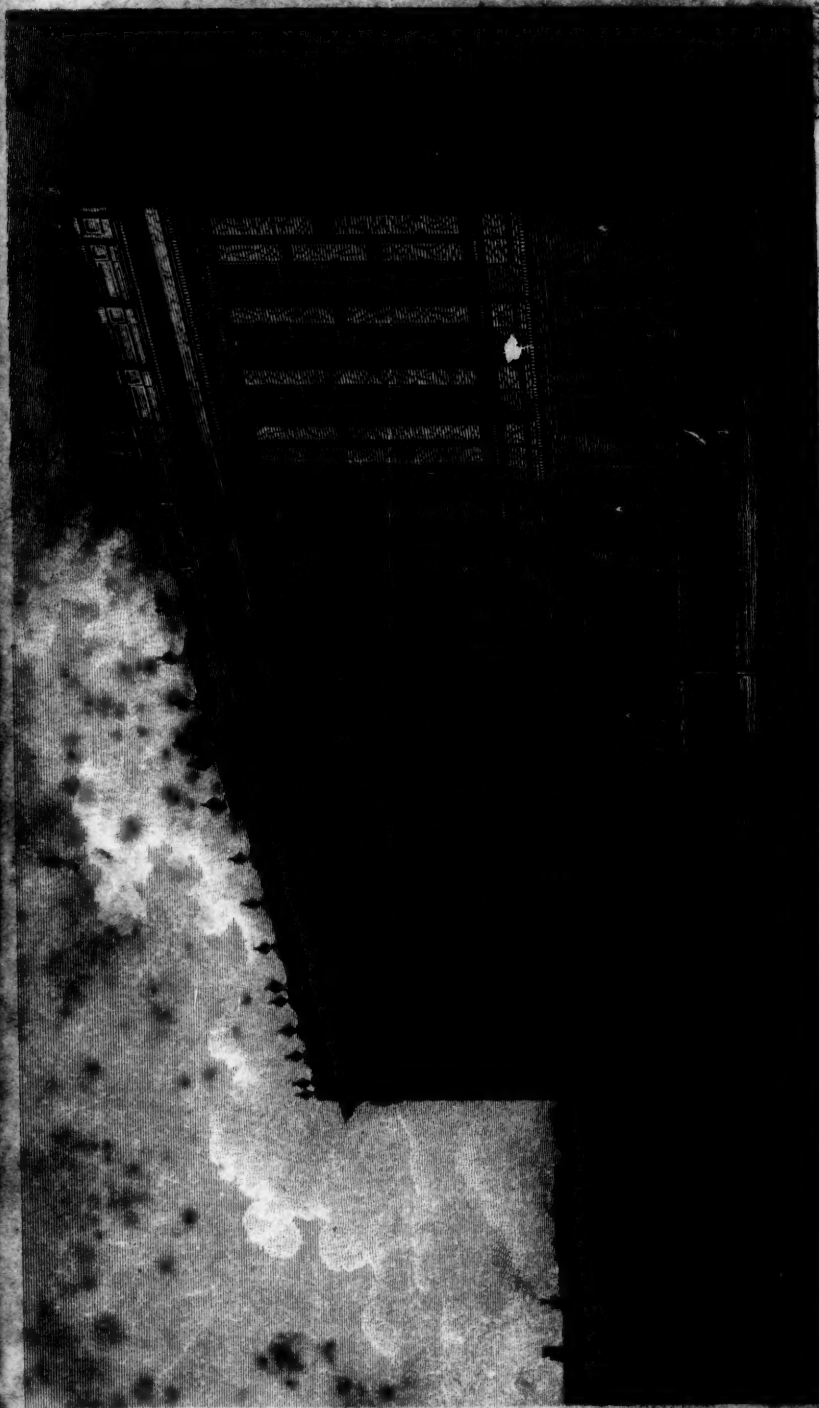
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tarics, were present; on the part of the presbytery were, Dr. Reynolds and Sparks, and two other dissenters. King James was active in the debate, and his conduct was so agreeable to the bishops and their friends, that lord chancellor Egerton, unwilling to miss so fair an opportunity to flatter him, exclaimed, "He had often heard that piety and piety were united, but never saw it verified until now." The archbishop of Canterbury, of a mild and benevolent character, carried his adulation to the utmost pitch: "I verily believe," said he, "the king spoke by the spirit of God." In consequence of the oppression of the puritans during this and the succeeding reign, great numbers of them abandoned a country where liberty of conscience was denied; and took refuge in America. There they inculcated on their offspring those sentiments of virtue and freedom which have since laid the foundation of a republic, the envy and the admiration of the governments of Europe.

The change which took place when the army of Cromwell encamped on Hounslow Heath, occasioned the subjection of parliament, and proved fatal to Charles the First: at this time he was conducted to Hampton Court, and here the king saw himself not only neglected, but treated with increased severity. Every person who came to visit him was carefully watched; his guards would scarcely suffer his menial servants to speak with him in private, and the exalted monarch of the realm was almost forgotten in his retirement. In consequence of the intrigues of the army, and the danger to which his person was exposed by the shares of his enemies, at the end of the year 1647 he took flight from Hampton Court, and placed himself under the protection of Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight.

This palace was the favourite residence of William the Third. We have already noticed the improvements under his celebrated architect; the rich and luxuriant, but flat country in which it is situated, seems to have been exactly suited to the taste of the prince of Orange, little accustomed in Holland to the inequality of surface, so much admired in picturesque scenery. The sister of his consort felt the same partiality for it, but since the accession of the house of Brunswick, a different taste has prevailed, and the ancient castle of the British princes has been preferred for the royal residence.

The states of Holland, after a resolute struggle for liberty, under the family of Orange, had by peace and security, by patient industry and rigid economy, extended their commerce, and risen to the most respectable rank among the powers of Europe: but the arts of interior regulation were better understood than the art of war: the hosts of France, in 1794, entered these opulent provinces, and William the Fifth was driven from the principality of his ancestors, to live in exile in the same palace of Hampton, where his predecessor assumed the reins of imperial power. William the Third came hither to obtain honor; his successor to resign it: the one negotiated here the claims of empire; the other the terms of submission: and on the preliminaries of the late peace being adjusted, without the assent of those conditions he considered due to his rank and to his suffering, William of Orange made an official declaration of his rights, and of his independence, and quitted the palace and the country in disgust.

Historical and Architectural View of the Marble Palace, Petersburg.

FROM the wilds of ancient Scythia issued one of the most extraordinary persons that ever dignified the annals of mankind. The fables of Odin, of Bacchus, of Hercules, and of Theseus, are suited to amuse children; the history of Peter the Great, who lived within the recollection of our eyes, deserves the attention of mature years. There is no illustrious character

rafter of antiquity or of modern times, which has attracted less notice, or merited more admiration. The country which Alexander could not conquer was subdued by Peter, not by rapine and violence, by war and desolation; but by virtue, urbanity, and science. Historians condescend to venerate the plunderers and destroyers of mankind, but those who have distributed peace and happiness through all the degrees of rank, from the cottage to the throne, are neglected and forgotten. History is only useful as it conduces to the welfare of the species: the Iliad of Homer formed the mind of Philip's son, the curse of the human race: the history of Peter is adapted to infuse those pacific principles, which, in every age and country, are the blessing of society.

Whatever may be said of the ferocity of the Saracen, or of the barbarity of the Muscovite, the reigns of the Emperors of Turkey and of Russia, for a considerable period, were the most tranquil and durable of any of the potentates of Europe and Asia. Peter the Great ascended the throne in the year 1682, and during his protracted government, founded Petersburg, the new capital of a dominion more extensive than the Roman empire. The success of all the plans of this illustrious Prince, for the welfare of his people, depended on his skill in effecting an important change in the public mind: in the attempt he had to contend with the ignorance and ferocity of the Sarmatian horde, and perhaps nothing shews more conspicuously his wisdom and sagacity, than the humane and familiar means he employed to accomplish this great design.

In 1703 the Czar resided at Moscow, and gave a general invitation to the male and female nobility of his Tartar court, on the occasion of the marriage of one of the royal jesters. The fact is recorded from the authority of the diary kept by the Monarch himself. He commanded that all the visitors should appear dressed in the ancient costume. An old superstitious ceremony required that no fire should be permitted in the family of the married couple on the day of their nuptials: Peter therefore had none prepared in his palace for the company, although it was in the winter season, and the cold was extreme. The ancient Russians drank no wine, the beverage was therefore mead and brandy at this wedding. The circle whispered some feeble and modest complaints, on which Peter ridiculed their embarrassment. "Your ancestors," said he, "were contented with this fare, and antiquity is ever preferable to novelty." The Czar, by such expedients, eradicated the prejudices of his country against modern improvements, and from the degradation of the Vandal colonies, and the Usbec tribes, raised it to the first rank amongst the powers of Europe.

Of the novelties he introduced, one of the most remarkable was, the removal of his capital nearly five hundred miles from the ancient seat of barbarian empire. Petersburg is built in the gulf of Cronstadt, intersected by artificial channels of the Neva, which limit the districts of the city. This magnificent capital, in the year 1702, was a putrid fen.

The first Admiralty division is in the centre of the residence. It is the smallest, but the most elegant. What the quartier du Palais Royal was to Paris, this division is to St. Petersburg; the heart of the city, in which luxury and wealth have established their seat, the centre of amusement and business, the brilliant resort of pleasure and fashion. Within its circuit are three and twenty structures of magnitude, of which the imperial winter palace is the most conspicuous. Next in rank is the Marble Palace, it forms a quadrangle; and at one extreme are two projecting wings. The main front has a spacious court, bounded by the manege of the palace. This gigantic pile is composed of three stories, and the general effect is in a high degree magnificent: the basement is of granite, the superstructure of grey marble, decorated with columns and pilasters of red marble: the roof is supported by iron bars, and is covered with sheet copper; the windows

frames are of brass richly gilt, and the balconies of the same material: The marble and metallic ornaments meet the eye in every direction, and call to the mind of the astonished spectator the oriental tales of golden palaces; but when the first paroxysm of admiration has subsided, and time is allowed to survey the edifice with the eye of an artist, he observes some defects. The colour of the marble is too dark, and the general character is too ponderous. The principal facade ought certainly to have been erected toward the Neva, from whose shores it would have risen, like a splendid temple dedicated to the gods of this imperial river.

The palace was built originally for the favorite of Catherine the 2d, before she ascended the throne; his name was Gregory Orloff. (Of the family of Orloff there were five brothers who rose to consideration in the State; and if we may confide in the authority of a French writer, one of them, Alexis, afterwards Admiral in the Turkish war in 1768, was instrumental in the barbarous regicide committed on the person of Catherine's husband. Gregory neither possessed the advantages of birth or education; but he was endowed with personal courage and manly beauty. It was a species of vanity with Count Peter Schuwaloff, commander of the corps of artillery to which Orloff belonged, to employ the handsomest men to attend his person in the office of aides-de-camp, and on this account he selected Gregory. For the same reason the Princess Kourakin, who was the commander's mistress, preferred the new attendant to his general: Schuwaloff discovered their intrigue, and threatened to cool his ardour amid the snows of Siberia. The adventure attracted general notice; the more clamorous the mortified commander, the greater was the risibility he excited: the profligate maxims of a Court on such occasions, admit a very small degree of compassion to be exercised toward the sufferer, and very little resentment to the intruder. Orloff rather attracted envy than indignation, and the Arch-Duchess Catherine was extremely curious to see this irresistible aide-de-camp. Iwanoffna, her woman, procured an interview; the connection was frequent; Orloff became the partner of her pleasure, and the associate of her ambition: in the latter he was at this time probably her sole confidant, in the former he had many coadjutors.

Catherine, when young, was handsome; and to the last hours of her life she retained uncommon grace and dignity of deportment: she was not tall as she is generally represented, but of the middle size, and well proportioned; her countenance was open, her nose aquiline, and the lower part of her face agreeable. In the latter years of her life she used rouge, from the desire of postponing to the latest period the appearance of age. On the companions of her sexual pleasures, during the thirty-four years of her reign, she is said to have expended a sum equal to twenty millions sterling, so that the imperial establishment dedicated to Venus, may be estimated at the annual charge of nearly six hundred thousand pounds. After Orloff had been rejected, he unexpectedly appeared at the residence of the Court; the Empress knew the violence of his temper, the guard of his chamber was doubled, and the military were stationed to protect the person of her favorite. These precautions were unnecessary, the unsupportable Orloff must prove ineffectual; he was disgraced, and therefore was abandoned. The intrepidity of the discarded lover was not easily to be resisted: messengers on the part of the Empress demanded of him the resignation of his employment—he sent them back unsatisfied. The Empress could easily punish the subject who resisted her will, but she was disposed to treat with indulgence the friend she had cherished in her bosom. Orloff, who would not submit to violence, yielded to the condescension of his royal mistress, whose generosity conferred upon him, as the price of his submission, one hundred thousand rubles, a pension of fifty thousand, a silver vessel of singular magnificence, and an estate (in the Russian mode of computation)

of six thousand peasants. He had already obtained the diploma of Prince of the Empire; as it was his intention to travel, Catherine wished him to assume the title, ambitious, no doubt, that he should appear at foreign courts with the dignity due to the imperial favorite.

The part Catherine acted has the appearance of weakness, but it was consistent with her true character. The pride of this Princess was extravagant, but the passion of love will sometimes humble the most arrogant. She knew that if she punished the insolence of Orloff, she should alarm those who were subject to the mutability of her affections; and she was willing to convince them that her gratitude was more permanent than her personal attachment.

The liberality of the Empress could not administer consolation to Orloff, he had married a young and beautiful woman, but the accession of the new favorites was to him insupportable. He endeavoured to amuse his mind by travelling—during his stay at Lausanne his wife died, which involved him in the most poignant grief. Soon after this event he returned to court, where he affected the most extravagant gaiety, to the malicious amusement of the courtiers, who were well acquainted with the history of his disappointment. Orloff at length retired to Moscow, where he died in despair.

On this event the Marble Palace devolved back to the Empress; and during her life it remained uninhabited. Paul, her successor, having invited Stanislaus Poniatowsky, King of Poland (her early favorite) to Petersburg, he made this the place of his residence, where he terminated his inglorious life.

M. Friebe, known for his excellent writings on the commerce of Russia, and on agriculture, is quitting Livonia to go to Petersburg, invited by his Imperial Majesty, who has assigned him apartments in this palace, and a pension of 2000 rubles.

The view we have given of the Marble Palace in the plate, is sufficient to shew it to be a building of considerable magnificence. It is of the composite order; the columns are tolerably correct in the base and the shaft, but not perfectly so in the capital and entablature. When we consider that so short a period has elapsed since the time when almost every building in the Russian empire was of unhewn wood, we are astonished at the rapid improvement in the arts, which exhibits in so striking a view the wisdom and energy of the Imperial Throne.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Present State of Stockholm.

OF all the principal cities of the North, Stockholm, the ancient capital of Sweden, is the least known. Like the other northern cities, with the exception of Petersburg, it was originally built of wood; but, prior to 1552, the old town was ordered to be destroyed, and a new one of stone to be erected. The number of houses at present is about 6000; the population in 1772 was 72,444, at present it is more than 80,000.

This city, as the place of residence for the Sovereign, comprises numerous establishments for the affairs of state and of jurisprudence, for commerce and the arts: the brilliancy and activity of the capital exhibit a singular contrast with the indolence and poverty of the rustic towns. Stockholm is ornamented with a great variety of statues, monuments, and distinguished edifices; but it has only one promenade. Of the former, the equestrian statue of Gustavus Adolphus, raised in 1796, holds the first rank: in consequence of the impediments to the work, 40 years expired from the commencement of the undertaking to its completion.

The most splendid structures are, the Royal Palace, the Bank, the Mint, the Post House, the Senate, the Exchange, the Opera House, and the Mar-

gion of the Princess. The Royal Palace is one of the most magnificent in Europe: it was not ready for the reception of the court until 1753. The Royal Library has met with many accidents: the intelligent Christina provided a handsome collection of books; but the building, in which it was contained, was burnt down in 1697, and the greater part of them was destroyed with it. In 1754, the relics were placed in a new structure, and it has within the present reign, and the regency which preceded it, received considerable additions: the most material is, the private library of his Swedish Majesty, consisting of 15,000 volumes, so that the whole may now be estimated at 50,000.

There is no seat of empire in Europe which exhibits such singular varieties within its boundary as this capital: the spectator alternately contemplates the magnificence of wealth and refinement, and the wretchedness of poverty and barbarism; the formality of a metropolis, and the romantic wildness of Alpine scenery. Such is the opulence of the quarters of Södermalm and Nordermalm, and of Ridderholm; such the miserable cabins at the extremity of these districts; such the cottages distributed among the rocks, half concealed amid the prominences, the gardens, and the woods. Although the inequality of surface is not considerable, yet the spectator is wholly enveloped, and one uniform impression of the Helvetian character is produced: if he ascend, however, one of these rocky elevations, he seems, in an instant, transported from the rusticity of Switzerland to the splendor of Venice. The bosom of the water yields beneath the treasures of commerce. Palaces and towers, islands and lakes, a landscape of verdure and cultivation, heightened by contrast with the grey rock exposing its bare summit to the angry elements.

The castle is a square edifice inclosing a handsome court; a lofty and spacious terrace is raised to command the view of the sea, which expands before the eye at the distance of several leagues. Besides the royal apartments, this building has an elegant chapel, a hall for the convention of the states, a gallery of pictures, the museum, and the library.

It is the custom in the lake scenery of Westmoreland and Cumberland, for the admirers of the picturesque to examine the sublimity of the adjacent objects from the water. Stockholm, when seen in this way, rises with the magnificence of an Italian port. But this place deserves to be considered in a more important view than merely as a fit subject to amuse the imagination. It is the depôt of the national commerce. The most valuable metal that ever was discovered is in the bowels of Sweden. Sevenths of the exports of the country are in iron: the annexed table will shew the annual export during seven particular years.

In 1772 skipponds	208,360	In 1790 skipponds	241,672
75	223,259	95	218,550
80	202,360	96	221,000

Since the government acquired the island of St. Bartholomew, a West India Company has been established; but it is very doubtful if it be productive of any national advantage. The imports are very large, for the territory of Sweden, or her colonial establishments do not afford a single article of luxury. She has, indeed, several manufactories, but none that can stand in competition with those of other countries. The most curious commercial establishment is that of the iron warehouse, where numerous hands are constantly employed in removing and weighing the bars, reambling, in the clangor of the material, and the completion of the labourers, the den of the Cyclops.

We shall subjoin to our brief account of the capital and its commerce, a comparative view of the trade, estimated by the number of the artisans during three distinct periods.

In the Years				In the Years			
1730	1758	1797		1730	1758	1797	
Bakers -	60	48	42	Millers -	44	39	40
Brewers -	124	105	50	Fishermen -	6	4	15
Tinners -	6	9	6	Pin-makers -	6	10	5
Book-binders -	22	23	26	Hair-dressers -	44	48	39
Architects -	9	12	10	Iron plate-makers -	0	3	9
Brush-makers -	0	4	4	Pump-makers -	6	3	0
Barbers -	6	5	6	Parchment-makers -	0	2	1
Lemonade sellers -	0	17	19	Rope-makers -	12	18	8
Captains of ships -	0	199	260	Sugar-refiners -	10	13	17
Fishmongers -	38	38	30	Tailors -	158	113	138
Tanners -	14	18	17	Shoe-makers -	154	131	170
Jewellers -	58	54	70	Lacemen -	18	16	14
Gold thread-workers -	7	4	2	Sword-cutlers -	10	11	5
Glass-sellers -	15	19	12	Joiners -	42	56	61
Coppersmiths -	6	12	7	Sadlers -	26	26	27
Gold-beaters -	2	3	2	Lapidaries -	3	7	4
Hatters -	0	8	8	Sail-makers -	3	8	9
Glovers -	24	14	10	Butchers -	44	44	35
Farriers -	30	34	32	Chair-makers -	7	11	18
Hackney coachmen -	0	19	18	Spur-makers -	3	3	2
Button-makers -	0	13	11	Turners -	9	15	9
Furriers -	16	15	17	Barge-masters -	0	20	13
Sawyers -	21	35	26	Grinders -	5	3	2
Watch-makers -	5	5	3	Cobblers -	52	81	44
Stove-makers -	0	14	12	Chimney-sweepers -	8	5	5
Comb-makers -	5	6	7	Cook shop-keepers -	0	17	113
Cutlers -	0	2	1	Pewterers -	10	13	9
Weavers -	18	19	16	Coopers -	21	27	12
Painters -	12	21	30	Gardeners -	0	76	33
Brass-beaters -	3	5	4	Vintners -	0	44	47
Masons -	6	13	11	Cartwrights -	15	15	18

Stockholm has no University; the establishments of this kind are at Upsal, Lund, and Abo, but it contains an Academy of Sciences, founded in 1739.

Besides the occasional notice which the transactions of this institution have attracted in the English and French journals, the entire Memoirs have been translated into the German, by Kaestner, Professor of Gottingen; many of them have received a French dress from the pen of M. Keralio, and some have appeared in Latin from the Venetian press. The number of members in 1797 was 166, of which 89 were natives, 77 foreigners. The attention of this society has been directed to subjects which, by other learned bodies, have been too much neglected. It published, at its own expence, the work of Rosenstein on the Diseases of Children, and the Memoir of Elvius on Hydraulic-Machines. It has paid minute regard to the accuracy of mathematical instruments, to which it attaches its public stamp. The botanic garden of Bergius receives its professor from the nomination of this society. This institution extends its labours to every branch of natural history, to medicine, surgery, to rural and domestic economy, to commerce, and to the arts. Its transactions comprise two distinct series, the ancient consists of 40 volumes.

What may be called the medical police, is perhaps better regulated here than in any other part of Europe. The public establishments for the infirm poor have subsisted more than thirty years: persons of this description

are not only provided with attendance and medicines gratis, but frequently with sustenance. The Society of Surgeons was formed in 1797, by an arrêt that connected it with the Medical Institution, of which the celebrated Linnæus was the first President.

The Opera-house bears this motto—"Gustavus III. Patriis Musis." The performances here are in the native language, according to the regulation of Gustavus III. in this respect having the superiority over Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Petersburg, and London. They perform in a style of singular magnificence the operas *Gustavus Vasa*, *Adolphus* and *Christina*, *Dido*, and others.

Stockholm may boast of many eminent artists: the sculptor Sergeil, and the painter Breda, are known throughout Europe.

Among the objects of curiosity which are shewn to foreigners, is the brilliant costume of Gustavus III. which he wore at the celebrated caroussel, and even the masquerade dress in which he was assassinated; also the uniform of Charles XII. in the campaign with the Russians, and that in which he was slain at the siege of Frederichshal. The habit in which Gustavus Adolphus was wounded at Dirschau, likewise undergoes the same ceremony.

Gottenburg, in point of commercial consequence, stands next in rank to Stockholm itself: it is by this port that all the articles of merchandise from France, and that all the colonial produce of the kingdom are introduced into the internal provinces of the realm. This place is well known to be situated on the North Sea, to the exterior side of the neighbouring straits, and consequently in an advantageous position for the great public entrepôt of the country; because, excepting in a very severe winter, it is at all times capable of approach, whereas the marts of the Baltic are obstructed by the ice, frequently from the month of October to the end of May.

The French government formerly occupied the port of Wismar as the entrepôt of its trade; but, in 1784, it was transferred to Gottenburg, on account of the superior advantages of this situation. The commercial treaties between France and Sweden were very advantageous to the former, but were greatly conducive to the convenience of the latter. The French sent thither their wines, brandies, oils, and fruits; their silks and cloths; and their coffee, sugar, cocoa, indigo, and dying woods. For these they had, in return, some of the most important articles for the supply of the marine, timber, oak planks, flax, hemp, sail-cloth, pitch, tar, copper, and iron.

The mart of Gottenburg being exclusively devoted to French commerce, gives that people peculiar advantages: to obtain it, they resigned the island of St. Bartholomew in the Antilles, and, by this regulation, they will have all the advantages of the Baltic commerce, without being involved in the difficulties attending the Baltic navigation. Another advantage the French possess, which merits particular attention in the commercial treaties now on the tapis. The duties of entry in Sweden very commonly amount to forty per cent. on the value of the commodity; these, in the usual course of trade, are paid immediately on the importation taking place; whereas the French, at Gottenburg, only pay these duties in gradual instalments, which, under equal circumstances, in other respects, will afford the manufacturers of France, for the use of the provinces, an obvious superiority. These remarks on the trade of this Swedish port we have considered at this time important, on account of the essential advantages of the Baltic trade to the navy, manufactures, and commerce of this country.



GENEALOGY EARL OF ST. VINCENT.

"Si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam. Illi sine dubio neminem praefero, fide, constantia, magnitudine animi, in patriam amore."

OF the various characters that appear in society, some intrude themselves so boldly on our notice, and make a display so ostentatious of the qualifications they affect, that it requires some skill to draw the line of distinction between the paucity of their merits, and the multiplicity of their pretensions. There are others, whose modest deserts retire from the tumult of applause, who, animated by the love of virtue rather than the desire of fame, after having rendered the most essential services to their country and mankind, would withdraw into peaceful obscurity, until some new opportunity be afforded by which they might be restored to their favorite sphere of utility. It is the duty of the historian and the moralist to invite these illustrious agents from behind the scenes, to shew them on the great theatre of life, that the spectators of their characters, by the influence of the sympathetic feeling, with which human nature is universally endowed, may become the imitators of their virtues.

We are aware that the nobleman we have selected for the subject of this paper, would reluctantly learn that his own conduct was portrayed for general inspection, but the pen of the biographer is impartial and independent; unconfined by private inclination, urged onward by public principle, it must not be restrained by local and temporary motives.

If such men are disposed to admit their tranquillity to be disturbed by the voice of public fame, they must studiously avoid those actions which command the respect and admiration of mankind; they must tread the vulgar and beaten path of life, and they will mix in the croud without notice, or if they retire into the shade, no unfriendly hand will lead them from their favorite obscurity.

James Jarvis, of Chathill, esq. in Staffordshire, lived under Henry VIII. the second son of that gentleman settled in Shropshire; from this branch of that respectable family, in a direct line, Lord St. Vincent descended. He was born in 1734, and is the second and youngest son of Surnfen Jarvis, esq. who was auditor of Greenwich hospital, and counsel to the board of admiralty. His mother was sister to Sir Thomas Parker, lord chief baron of the exchequer. Having shewn, even in infancy, an attachment to the naval service, at the early age of ten years he left the instructor to which his education had been committed, at Burton upon Trent, and entered on the more extensive school of life, under a tutor of a very different description, but versed in all its public and private duties, the gallant Lord Hawke. Let not the fastidious student be disposed to dispute which of these two were the master to be preferred for the opening talents of young Jarvis: it is true, that he was sent into the world without being skilled in the Greek and Roman classics, but these studies sometimes enervate the mind, and render it unfit for those situations of hardy and desperate enterprise where Barbarossa must be encountered in his own element. It is reported, that the mantle of Demosthenes, on the occasion of his flight from the field of battle, was entangled with a bramble, and that the orator who was so intrepid when surrounded by his fellow citizens in the secure hour of debate, supposing this bramble to be his pursuer, most humbly and piteously implored mercy. These clamorous scholars are not always the best suited to the dread and silent hour of danger, and the sophistry of the portico will often interfere with the manly simplicity of heroism. Let them recollect, that the grandeur of Cicero compared certain characters to Syrian slaves, the more Greek they knew the greater rascals they were.* We do not mean to apply this censure to our own times, or to cast an unjust imputation on the pale companions of the midnight lamp, but we require that the tongue of satire may be silenced, that the education received on the broad stage of public life may be respected, and that St. Vincent may be remembered when Scaliger is forgotten. The reason this nobleman has become the protector and the glory of his country is, because he has felt, from the corresponding energies of his own mind, that maxim of philosophy which he never read, that instead of acquiring a superficial knowledge in the extensive variety by which the attention may be attracted, it is our duty to apply our assiduity to a single object, and to select that object with discretion. But for his education he was not wholly indebted to the ferule of Burton: in maturer years on the occasion of the peace of Fontenoy he made a visit to France for his improvement, and the urbanity of his manners, acquired by the peculiar polish of that country, assisted by the excellence of his natural disposition, was displayed on an occasion of some collateral utility to his country, when, in 1770, he entertained on board his ship the Duc de Chablais, of the illustrious house of Savoy.

About the year 1748 he was a midshipman on board the Gloucester, bearing the broad pendant of the honourable George Townshend, on the Jamaica station, and during his situation in this subordinate rank, he was remarkable for his scrupulous adherence to that prompt submission to the orders of his officer which has ever since been with him the favorite maxim of naval duty. In 1755 he was promoted to a lieutenancy (the same year in which that rank was acquired by Admirals Duncan and Hotham) and

* *Nostris homines stultos esse syrorum vanum? ut quique optime Græci sciunt, in eis nequissimum.*—De Orat. 2. 66.

† *Is deus colla non suffragetur, sed amentis in speculo staret.*

Idem. *Amicis. B.*

Cupere omnia scire eorumque modi sint curiosorum est: duci vero cupiditas sceleris et magnarum rerum contemplationem sententiarum virtutum est, et primum. — Cicero. 5. de fin. n. 49.

soon afterwards he accompanied Sir Charles Saunders in the expedition to Quebec, obtaining the post of commander on the object of that expedition being completed. During the indisposition of Sir John Strachan he was made temporary captain of the Experiment of twenty guns. In this situation he was ordered on a Mediterranean cruise, where he fell in with a Moorish xebec, of twenty-six guns, with a crew of desperadoes three times as numerous as his own. The enemy darted on the expected prey with the ferocity of cannibals, but after a short and furious conflict, the cool valour of the British commander prevailed over the impetuosity of his opponents, who, taking the advantage of a favorable breeze of wind, left the scene of action. He was only twenty-six years old when he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, in 1760; he then, in course, resigned the command of the Albany sloop, and was appointed to the Gosport, of forty-four guns; in this ship he was employed in the home service and in the Mediterranean, from whence he returned at the conclusion of the war, and was disengaged from public service until 1769, when he was nominated to the Alarm frigate, of thirty-two guns, and returned to the Mediterranean.

The interval of peace afforded to Captain Jervis no favorable opportunity of displaying those talents with which he was so eminently endowed; but not long after his return, in 1774, his reputation as a naval officer occasioned his advancement to the command of the Foudroyant, of eighty-four guns, which had been captured from the French in 1758 by the Monmouth, and was considered the finest two decker in the British navy; he was now stationed in the Bay of Biscay, but he still continued, without the smallest means of performing any essential public service. The Finch, an inconsiderable vessel, bound from Nantz to Boston, was the only capture his situation permitted, which happened in May 1777, but soon after war was commenced with France, and a scene of action was opened before him, suited to the ardour of his mind. The Foudroyant joined the Channel fleet under Admiral Keppel, who selected Captain Jervis to be one of his seconds, and the conduct he displayed in the action of the month of July, 1778, proved the wisdom of this choice; the enemy shrunk from him in dismay, although his ship was reduced to a wreck; the Foudroyant was not in a condition to chase, but she kept her station near the Victory, as far to windward as possible. "I was covetous of wind," said this gallant officer on the trial of his admiral, "because, disabled as I then was, I considered the advantage of the wind could carry me again into action."

From this time until the year 1782 Captain Jervis again experienced a long season of inactivity, from the only cause which could admit the state of inaction, the want of an enemy to oppose; but in the spring of this year intelligence had been obtained of an armament from Brest, which Vice Admiral Barrington was ordered to intercept. On the 20th of April the squadron from France was discovered by the captain of the Artois, belonging to the British fleet, and the valor and humility of the officer who is the subject of this narrative, will be best explained by a short extract from the letter of his admiral.

"At the close of the evening seven of our ships had got a good distance ahead of me, the Foudroyant, Captain Jervis, the foremost; and in the night, it coming to blow strong, with bazy weather, he, after having lost sight of his companions, at forty-seven minutes after twelve, brought the Pegase, of seventy-four guns and seven hundred men, to a close action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when the Foudroyant, having laid her on board on the larboard quarter, the Frenchman struck. My pen is not equal to the praise that is due to the good conduct, bravery, and discipline of Captain Jervis, his officers, and seamen, on this occasion; let his own modest narrative, which I herewith inclose, speak for itself."

In the letter therein alluded to, the brave captain makes slight mention of a wound he received, but it was of a very serious nature; a splinter struck him on the temple, of which he has felt the painful consequences to the present hour. His gallantry attracted the notice of his sovereign, he was therefore invested with the order of the Bath. We have reason to suppose, that although this action did not acquire the greatest public notoriety, and was not the most essential service he has performed for his country, yet that it was the occasion on which his personal skill as a pilot, and his courage as a seaman, at least to the officers of the fleet to which he belonged, were most strikingly displayed; he left them all in the rear, he challenged a much superior force, and he captured the only ship which ventured to accept that challenge. Not from his conquests in the West Indies, not from his protracted blockade of the great naval port of Spain, not even from the action (one of the most brilliant in the naval history of this country) off the promontory of St. Vincent, has he chosen to select the supporters of his shield of honor; on the dexter side appears the eagle, and the thunder of Jove representing the Foudroyant he commanded, and on the sinister the offspring of Medusa, the Pegasus he vanquished.

After the return of the fleet to England Sir John quitted his favorite ship the Foudroyant, and being advanced to the rank of commodore, hoisted his broad pennant on board the Salisbury, of fifty guns. He was appointed to command a small squadron of ships of war, with a number of armed transports, destined on a secret expedition, but the unexpected cessation of hostilities superseded the necessity of carrying this plan into execution.

On the 5th of January, 1783, Sir John Jervis married his first cousin, Miss Parker, the daughter of his maternal uncle, lord chief Baron of the Exchequer.

On inspecting the parliamentary history of Sir John Jervis from this period to the year 1790, we discern that spirit of independence which does him the highest honour; distinguished as he was by the favor of his sovereign, he would not admit regal influence to interfere with his public duty; as a member of the house of representatives, with the opposition he protested against the war, he considered impolitic and unjust: but, distinguishing between his character as a statesman, and his duty as an officer, with a nicety of discrimination that we confess we neither understand or approve, he offered his services to government, which, from so able a commander, were with avidity accepted.

In 1787, on the 24th of September, he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, and on the 21st of the same month in 1790, he obtained that rank in the white squadron, having been in the spring of that year at the general election chosen member for the borough of Chipping Wycomb. In 1791 he was made admiral of the blue.

In 1794 he co-operated with Sir Charles Grey in the West Indies, in which expedition the Islands of Martinico, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia submitted to the British naval and military forces; yet after these extensive acquisitions an enterprize was executed by the skill and courage of a French commander, which deserves a distinguished place in the naval and military history of Europe. A small armament of four ships of war, the largest carrying only fifty guns, and five transports, with fifteen hundred troops, eluded the vigilance of the British commander, and arrived safe in Gaudaloupe. In consequence of which, Victor Hugues, at the head of the troops conveyed in this squadron, attacked and carried by storm Fort Fleur d'Epee, from whence the English took refuge in Fort Lewis. Their security was of short duration, for they were soon followed thither, and driven to Basseterre. On these successes of the French Sir Charles Grey made a fruitless attempt to dislodge the enemy from Point-a-Petre, where his repulse was attended with the loss of six hundred men. In the conclusion the continental power

proved successful. The tongue of calumny was not silent on this occasion; it will be enough for us to say that the House of Commons, which had examined the merit of the commanders on the West India station, passed unanimously a vote of thanks for the distinguished services they had rendered to their country, and confirmed that vote by a solemn proceeding, after the conduct of those commanders had been again investigated.

During his station in this quarter there were some circumstances attending the procedure of a convoy of merchant ships to Europe, on which Sir John Jervis wished to consult the different masters. A signal was made to this effect—the masters of the merchantmen attended on board the admiral's ship; he stated to them the motives which had influenced him to convene them, and requested their sentiments on the subject. Finding that each delivered his opinion as his respective interest dictated, the admiral endeavoured to shew the expedience of unanimity, but without effect, at which, much irritated, he hastily paced the deck, loudly snapping his fingers, singing with a voice of no common strength, "Sing tantarara, rogues all, rogues all, sing tantarara, rogues all," and repeated it with such vehemence, that the masters, dreading some more impressive marks of the admiral's displeasure, hastened out of the ship without further communication, and the convoy was dispatched to England on his own plan, but without the concurrence his solicitude for the common interest of the trade had in vain endeavoured to procure.

The health of Sir John Jervis had been greatly impaired by corporeal and mental fatigue during that service; on being restored he solicited the most important and dangerous employment in naval duty, and accordingly proceeded to the Mediterranean, where Admiral Hotham resigned the command of that station in his favor. In this situation he had to watch the motions of the Toulon fleet, which consisted of nearly twenty sail of the line, and the fleets in the Spanish ports, composed of double the number of ships under his own command. The affairs of England were at this time extremely critical. It was projected by the hostile allies to unite the fleets of Holland, France, and Spain, that one hundred ships of the line combined might bid defiance to the British navy, and having obtained the empire of the seas, Ireland (at that period in a state of rebellion) was to be severed from the British throne. Of the prompt resources of the English admiral in the moment of danger, the following incident is a happy illustration.

In the early part of the blockade at Cadiz, so effectually executed, there appeared one night every indication of an approaching gale of wind—it shortly took place, and rapidly increased to such a height, as to threaten the destruction of several, if not all, of the ships then at anchor. The only means of warding off the approaching danger was to veer away more cable, but this could not be instantly given in command, as no night signal was yet established for this purpose; suddenly he called for the boatswain and all his mates, stationed them on the poop, gangway, and fore-castle, and told them to pipe together loudly as when veering cable; this was heard on board the surrounding ships, when the captains rightly conceiving the admiral was veering cable, directed the same to be done on board their respective commands, and the fleet rode out the gale in safety.

On the 6th of February, 1797, Rear Admiral Parker joined Sir John Jervis, whose fleet, with this accession, consisted of only fifteen ships of the line. To oppose this comparatively insignificant force, the Spanish fleet, under Don Joseph de Cordova, indignant at the confinement to which it had submitted, left the port of Carthagena, and passed the rock of Gibraltar. The enemy had twenty-seven ships of the line, and among these were seven enormous floating batteries, six of one hundred and twelve guns each, and one of one hundred and thirty guns. The letter of the gallant admiral explains the leading circumstances of the action. "By carrying a press of

"sail,"

"sail," says he, "I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half past eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be lost, and confident in the skill, valour, and discipline of the officers and men I had the happiness to command, and judging that the honor of his Majesty's arms, and the circumstances of the war in these seas, required a considerable degree of enterprize, I felt myself justified in departing from the regular system, and passing through their fleet in a line, formed with the utmost celerity, tacked, and thereby separated one third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their rejunction till the evening." By the exertions of the ships which came up with the enemy on the larboard tack, two ships of one hundred and twelve guns, one of eighty-four, and one of seventy-four, were captured, and about five in the evening the action was terminated. Commodore Nelson, in the Captain, of seventy-four guns, and Captain Trowbridge, in the Culloden, of the same force, turned the whole van of the Spanish fleet, consisting of three first rates and four seventy-four or eighty gun ships.

The disparity in the loss sustained of the men on board the two fleets, is not less extraordinary than the transaction in other respects, and shews that valor is our best security on the day of conflict. Six thousand men were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners on the enemy's side; whereas only three hundred suffered in the English fleet. The ship of the Spanish admiral resisted a furious attack from the most gallant officers under Sir John Jervis, and though reduced to a wreck, Don Joseph de Cordova was resolved rather to be engulfed than to strike to his opponents.

This brilliant victory, which in no period of naval history, from the battle of Salamis to the day of its accomplishment, has been exceeded, was attended by the most important consequences to this country; the junction of the enemy was completely disappointed, the fleets of England rode in triumph through the ocean, and the maritime alliance was no longer formidable.

For this essential service the admiral was invested with the honors of a peerage; on the 27th of May, 1797, he was made Earl of St. Vincent and Baron Jervis, of Meaford, in Stafford, and on the 21st of April, 1801, Viscount St. Vincent, with the remainder to his nephews, by his sister Mary Ricketts, and his niece by this lady, married to the Earl of Northesk, raised to the dignity of a viscounty in her own right, the title to descend to the heirs male of her ladyship. He was also complimented with a pension of three thousand pounds, obtained the formal thanks of the senate, and the unfeigned gratitude of his country.

The candor of history requires that we should not only record the successes but the disappointments of this gallant commander. About five months after this splendid naval victory, Commodore Nelson was dispatched from the fleet with a squadron of seven ships of war against the island of Teneriffe. The force was wholly inadequate to the enterprize, the courage however of the British in the moment of danger was unshaken, and was equalled alone by the generosity of the Spanish governor. The number of lives sacrificed on this occasion was as great as at the engagement of St. Vincent, the commodore himself lost his right arm by a cannon ball, and the affirmation in the official account of the admiral is very disputable; where he says; "that although the enterprize had not succeeded, his Majesty's arms had acquired a very great degree of lustre."

The gallant Nelson, now appointed rear admiral, acting under the orders of Lord St. Vincent, was dispatched on an expedition to the Mediterranean against the French fleet, commanded by Admiral Bruels, who, after disembarking the French troops in Egypt, on the 7th of July, 1798, formed a line of battle in the Bay of Aboukir.

On the 1st of August the fleet of the English came in sight, and obtained a victory during a nocturnal engagement, in which the enemy fought with the most determined valour, their ships appearing in the morning mere wrecks on the surface of the water.

As the authority of Lord St. Vincent extended to this scene of action, we could not wholly pass it over unnoticed; but we have not here recorded it to transfer from the brow of the Hero of the Nile the laurels he has so justly acquired; he acted on this occasion in a remote, if not an independent command, and all the glory is his own.

At the commencement of the winter of the same year, the dock-yard at Gibraltar was employed on the repairs of some of the ships under Lord St. Vincent's orders; conceiving his presence would accelerate the public service, he quitted the *Ville de Paris*, then bearing his flag off Cadiz, and took up his residence at the garrison. On his requiring that the workmen in the dock should commence their employment at day break, which was at this season at five o'clock, he was informed the gates were not opened until an hour after that time, he therefore applied to the governor, General O'Hara, for an alteration in the hour, accommodated to this early duty. "The men," said the governor, "will not be able to see."—"Perhaps not," said his lordship, "but they can hear me." The request was granted; Lord St. Vincent was ever at his post at the dawn of day, with stentorian voice directing the business, and from the insignia of his rank, with which he was decorated, he was metaphorically styled "The morning star."

Whilst the admiral was employed in the West Indies he contracted the yellow fever, and the consequences of this complaint he felt for several years; this indisposition was so serious, that he found it necessary to return home in the autumn of 1799: on the 18th of August of that year he landed at Portsmouth, and was received by his countrymen with that affection and gratitude which his public and private virtues so powerfully attracted. In May the following year he was so far restored as again to be employed for the defence of the kingdom, when he took the command of the channel fleet, which rode triumphantly in the British seas.

On the occasion of the changes that were made in administration during the last year, there was perhaps only one appointment of his Majesty that received the approbation of all parties: the reader will perceive we have in view the nomination of the Earl to the place of first Lord of the admiralty, where he has discharged the duties of his station with that perseverance and ability which have ever distinguished the whole of his conduct, and where he has continued the same respect for early hours, not perfectly conformable to the habits of modern luxury and refinement, which have even sometimes interfered with the discipline and regularity of our naval officers.

Of the exemplary perseverance with which his lordship ever pursues whatever he conceives to be beneficial to the service, at the direction of which he so ably presides, many instances have been related. It is said the subsequent one has lately occurred. Soon after the supreme direction of the naval service was committed to his lordship, the marine corps, which had ever been an object of the Earl's favorable notice, engaged his attention. He proposed several new regulations for this meritorious branch of our naval establishment: one of them was, that those officers who had retired on half pay, should resume their rank and full pay, unless incapacitated by ill health from attending to their duty, or that they quit the service and forfeit emoluments. Many who had long retired, and were indulging in the joys of domestic felicity, felt repugnance to abandon their retreat, and endeavoured to obtain, by application to his lordship, permission to remain on the *retired list*, but without effect. Captain ———, probably unacquainted, from long seclusion, with the firmness of his lordship's character, hoped, by the influence of a noble secretary of state, to attain

attain his object. With this view he obtained a letter from the Duke of ——— to Earl St. Vincent. Thus strengthened, Captain ——— waited on his lordship and pleaded his suit: "My lord, here is a letter from the Duke."—"No letter, Sir, no name, Sir, however dignified, can possibly "avail—you must either serve, Sir, or relinquish your half-pay," replied the earl; nor would his lordship receive the letter, and Captain ———, whose circumstances would not admit of his voluntarily diminishing his revenue, resumed that station in the corps, the duties of which he had ever executed with honor.

As a further testimony that no rank, however dignified, or authority, however powerful, have influenced the official determinations of his lordship, the following particulars are adduced. They are derived from a source, the purity of which we are not disposed to suspect. Not many weeks since a royal Duke, anxious to procure a reward to services of merit, which his power could not immediately dispense, stated to Lord St. Vincent that the brilliant successes of our armies in Egypt were greatly owing to the active exertions of the naval officers assisting in that expedition, and he hoped his lordship would consider such important services, by including all the commanders so employed, in the promotion of post captains about to take place. The Earl said, "it could not be done, as the number to be "promoted was already filled up."

The duke, perhaps piqued that his request should be refused, hastily replied, "Cannot be done, my lord, it must be done."

"Must be done!" exclaimed his lordship, feeling the dignity of his important situation encroached upon by this dictatorial expression, "since "your highness has thought right to say it must be done, I say it shall not "be done, by God."

In the preceding narrative we have with fidelity endeavoured to exhibit the conduct of one of the most distinguished characters of the age, when fighting the battles or presiding in the councils of his country. With his intercourse in domestic life, the historian has little concern; but he must desert the feelings common to human nature, if he did not bear testimony to the honest frankness and cordial generosity of his lordship, who, in the most exalted situation, surrounded by all the finesse and affectation of courtly manners, retains the simplicity of a private station.

Biographical Sketch of Lord Hawkesbury.

IT is the peculiar and happy nature of our popular constitution, that by presenting emolument and honors, as the reward of those abilities which are required for the purposes of its administration, it, at the same time, stimulates and repays political exertion. By the power of an over-ruling majority, a Minister may, indeed, carry his most obnoxious measures; but though he may thus govern the House, the nation is still independent. The voice of a people, though not reflected by a House of Commons, is not usually dissipated in idle, inefficient complaint; the sense of insulted rights inspires such rude murmurs of discontent, as, if not speedily satisfied, too often drive the unskilful hands of a mob to redress their grievances, after their own clumsy fashion. We have read, and our own times have produced examples, where they have abated the nuisance by pulling down the building. The firmest foundation, therefore, of every government—the surest support of every minister—public confidence, is no less beyond the reach of his corrupt influence, than, fortunately for the general liberties, it is necessary for his better purposes. It becomes essential, therefore, to cultivate this popular esteem; the powers of eloquence are thus "put in requisition," and those talents may rest assured both of honors and office, which are laudably exercised in the public service.

Among those characters, whose prominent eminence invites the view of the biographer, and whose early maturity excites a general curiosity, to trace by what arts of culture the harvest has so far anticipated its usual season, there is none who will more amply compensate attention than the subject of our present remarks.

It is the advice of the Roman philosopher, that we should choose, upon our first entrance into life, a certain path, and fix our eyes upon a point, to which, as to its goal, our whole course and efforts ought invariably to be directed. The father of the infant Hannibal, putting a sword into the yet unstained hands of his son, is related to have sworn the lispng hero to an eternal enmity against the Roman power and name. From the early undeviating constancy of the Noble Lord, we might be led to conclude, that his venerable father, by an oath as solemn, though of a contrary tenor, had devoted him to an eternal attachment and association with the corps diplomatique. It is not in any offensive sense this observation is meant to be applied; and whatever sentiments may be entertained respecting parties, it would be invidious to deny, that the Noble Lord has the merit of consistency and firmness of principle.

I have already observed, that the wishes of the father, and the propensities of the son, happily concentrated in the same point, as the sole end of his education and future life. He had no sooner, therefore, attained his fourteenth year, a period when a reason naturally forward might begin to unfold its bud, and give some promise, at least to the eye of parental prejudice, of the richness of its future blossom, than, as the first means of his future rise, he was placed at the Charter House. As the Earl himself had enjoyed the advantages of a public school, none was better qualified to estimate them at their true value: with this wisdom of experience, it could not escape him, that a public institution was the best and fittest menage for a life destined to public activity. According to this conviction, he has not only preferred it for his own son, but as a full argument, that all the disputes on this subject have not changed his opinion, he continues at this moment to recommend it to the children of his friends.

I should not have dwelt upon this remark, but that the predominant folly of the day, at war with every establishment, has extended its petulant attack to public schools. The importance of the subject, that of education itself, has called forth the able defence of one of the most able masters of these institutions. To the arguments of this gentleman, we are happy to add the authority of the Earl of Liverpool. A public school indeed, by those who have enjoyed, and are therefore alone capable of estimating its advantages, will be with one voice acknowledged, as the only adequate preparation for an early introduction into public life. It is upon this stage alone, that the mind can be trained to that early firmness, that manly confidence, which, though it may make no part of talent, is still necessary to its exercise and effect. It was this that caused the celebrated, and, according to the presumed general opinion, the decisive remark of a late eminent writer—"that should he be in the company of two men equally learned, the one of a private, the other of a public education, he could not hesitate a moment, by the very different effect of their display, to point out the pupil of the one and the other."

That vigor of natural parts, which we usually distinguish by the name of genius, will be equally effectual, to whatever course chance, or the caprice of its possessor, may direct it. Superiority, even in the most trifling attainments, is sometimes no dubious characteristic of this general ability. The classic progress of Mr. Jenkinson will justify this observation. His school exercises were beyond those of his equals in age or class. Amongst these, a poetic translation of the fable of Prodicus, as related by Plato, has been mentioned with much flattering distinction. It is added, that his

Latin verses, contrary to the usual nature of such compositions, were not botched up with the customary spoils of the *Gradus*, or pilferings from Virgil's Ovid, &c. &c.; but had something of meaning, and not unfrequently of elegance. From the Charter House he was removed to the University, and became a member of Christ Church, Oxford. After some successful efforts in the *Carmina Quadragesimalia*, a periodical and favourite exercise of that celebrated Society, a Society at present, perhaps, the only retreat of metrical composition, his Lordship took the advice of the Roman Satirist—

"Hic versus et cætera ludici pono."

His father now reminded him of what had long been the destined aim, and only real utility, of these scholastic attainments; and Mr. Jenkinson was not of that constitution of mind, to prefer the barren laurel of science, to the more splendid palm of the votaries of ambition. With the patience of a drudge, but the liberal spirit of a man of genius, he now entered upon his course under his father, and with the instructions of a minister thus experienced, he had little difficulty to obtain the paces of the political *manège*. His favourite writer was Adam Smith, whose *Wealth of Nations* has obtained such celebrity, as well on the continent, as amongst ourselves, that its author has been not unjustly considered as the father of finance. The celebrated work of Anderson on Commerce, which Lord Liverpool himself ushered into a more general notice, by his unqualified recommendation of it in the House of Lords, was among his son's most favourite and chosen books. While the gayer companions of Mr. Jenkinson were occupied in their pursuits of pleasure, their daily promenades, and midnight libations, he was in the habit of retiring to his chambers; and reveling on the mental banquet with his admired writers. An industry thus persevering, alike invincible by the allurements of pleasure, and the fatigues of continued application, could not fail to reap its natural fruit. Mr. Jenkinson, therefore, even whilst remaining at the University, was well known for singular ability in the knowledge and comprehension of public affairs: and if the correspondence of the Earl of Liverpool with his son, could be produced to the public eye, it would, doubtless, exhibit such a picture of the state of Europe, and such a history of the court and nation, as might detract something from our surprise, that the subject of these cares should appear so thoroughly formed at a period thus early.

According to the established custom of education, Mr. Jenkinson was no sooner emancipated from the discipline of an University, than he prepared for the grand tour. The general utility of travelling at this early age has been much canvassed, and it appears at length to be agreed, that it would be wiser to delay this finish of education, until the character of the mind be more formed, and the surface of the imagination be less susceptible of first impressions. The faculty of discrimination, so necessary to preserve the purity of youth, is seldom attained at that early age, when indulgence is too apt to loosen the wholesome fetters of restraint. The purpose of our present travellers seems to be no other than that of exhibiting their folly to all Europe: we appear to be dissatisfied with our national stock of absurdity, and in order to improve it, collect and embody into one mass all the floating vice and folly of every country through which we may pass. Though this may be true of too many, the censure can in no manner extend to Mr. Jenkinson. The anxious efforts of his father, uniting with the singular happiness of his own nature, had distinguished him from this common herd. He was not one of the "*fruges consumere nati*;" one of those, the only end of whose birth appears to be, that the laws of nature and propagation may not be broken, who come into the world therefore only because they are begotten, and seem to be created for nothing better and wiser

to the purposes of life, than to uphold the chain of existence, spend their estates, and waste the fruits of the earth. Mr. Jenkinson was indeed cast in an higher mould, and travelling was to him no less a source of utility than delight. The period at which he commenced his tour was unusually favourable to his views of improvement. The Continent did not then exhibit that regular appearance, that uninterrupted tranquillity, the result of general peace, the distinguishing effects, and the peculiar felicity of well administered government.

In times like these, the attention of travellers, however wise in their general direction, are rather called to the manners and pleasures, than the history or constitution of the countries through which they pass. These novelties of mode and characteristic distinction are, doubtless, the most prominent objects; they seize the eye, and appeal to the passions, and are therefore no less suited to suspend, than, in the first moment of their occurrence, to attract the attention of emancipated youth.

The laws and peculiarities of their constitutions must be sought in the dust of folios, or gleaned from an attendance upon the scene of action—their public courts. It is to many causes we must impute the attainment of those qualities, which are the usual, and, too frequently, the sole fruit of modern travels. The English bear is thus converted into a Gallic monkey, and though he is dumb upon any question of foreign laws and institutions, he is an oracle in taste and the modes, the regulations of operas, theatres, and all the politics of the beau monde. Should any one put to a travelled youth the important but obvious question—

“Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?”

He might be at a loss to answer it. This observation would have been omitted, were not Mr. Jenkinson an exception. Europe was, about this time, at the crisis of a great revolution, and a different scene was presented to the eye. To use the expression of a late orator, “the fury of civil discord had broken loose,” the *plusquam civilia bella* had already begun their work of devastation. The French revolution, which, in the course of a few months, had done more to destroy the very being of their nation, than all the attacks of the English Edwards and Henries, and the more destructive ambition of the Guises and the League, was now in its full maturity of mischief. Ignorant of the powers of a yet untried evil, and with the usual presumption of insolent ignorance, believing that *they* who had conjured up this storm, could “ride in the whirlwind and direct its operations,” the patrons of the revolution were now in the plenitude of their glory. Fearing nothing for themselves they pointed the mischief at the heads of the court: too soon, however, they were taught the awful lesson, that there are certain bounds to the patience and inaction of eternal justice, and that where malice has passed its permitted point, and threatens the safety and order of general society, it is the immutable decree of the sovereign wisdom, that it should recoil upon itself. If the authority of history were wanting to establish this truth, the French Revolution, as Mr. Jenkinson has not unfrequently observed in his parliamentary speeches, is sufficient. The noble lord was at Paris on the commencement of these troubles: it is added, though the authority may be doubted, that he was an eye-witness of the demolition of the Bastile.

But, whatever may be the truth of this assertion, it may be believed, without much difficulty, that he was acquainted with the chief actors in this scene of reformation, as well with those on the court side as with those belonging to the faction. The Earl of Liverpool had been too well-instituted in the theory and practice of government, not to foresee the revolution and its immediate consequences, long before the portentous moment of its birth. The necessities of the French ministry, and the extraordinary means

to which the court was obliged to have recourse for temporary supply, a ministry which sought nothing but to be popular, and a king who could take no part but to submit,—these were circumstances which, to a sagacity like that of the earl's, might well have betrayed the impending evils. It is certain, that when the first and original measures were known to the English cabinet, an extraordinary council was called. It is said, that the Earl of Liverpool, and the late Earl of Mansfield, being present at this sitting, spoke with unusual ardor, and that the former concluded a most animated oration, with these prophetic words—"My lords, France is no longer a kingdom."

With this anticipation of the immediate and ruinous effects of the "call of the states," it is not improbable that a desire to exhibit to the eyes of his son the now imminent scene, a scene which no former age has equalled, whether considered as an object of curiosity or instruction, might be the motive of this experienced statesman in hurrying Mr. Jenkinson to the stage of action—a lesson awful and monitory like this, a lesson of experience to the eye and heart, was worth all the volumes composed by the labour of history.

I have been the more diffuse in my remarks upon this period of the life of the noble lord, as it is in this we must seek those circumstances which have given a distinguishing colour to all his actions, and have determined, or perhaps created him a public character. In all well wrought compositions there are some projecting parts which confer on them that air of originality and discrimination, which nothing that is great and eminent can be without. The leading feature in the mind of Lord Hawkesbury is a fixed and passionate attachment, a zealous and unrivalled support of all the principles of monarchy. This propensity need be traced to no other source than early habits and education, which, if they do not of themselves form the character, at least tinge it with a hue peculiarly their own. It ought not, therefore, to be a matter of surprize, that the name of Jenkinson should stand prominent on the list of the friends of a court. To those to whom that court has ever afforded a kind of paternal protection, a kind of fostering beneficence, which must teach them to regard its precincts as a *natale solum*, it is natural, and perhaps pleasing, to behold this filial return, this boundless gratitude for boundless benefits. But though much may be imputed to this, the resolute adherence and unabated ardor of the noble lord in these his original principles, will readily induce a belief of other concurring causes: such perhaps might have been the picture presented to his eyes upon his first visit to the Continent. It was the policy of the ancient Persians, upon the death of their kings, to proclaim a short suspension of all law, that by the general confusion and guilt such indulgence could not fail to exhibit, the people might at the same time learn to relish the return of tranquillity and establishment. The scenes in Paris might have produced the same effect upon the youthful mind of Mr. Jenkinson; and from an experience of the mischief of democratic licentiousness, he might reasonably have imbibed an overflowing zeal for the wise and salutary restraints imposed by the constitution of his own country.

Upon his return to England he was chosen into Parliament. He was now to appear upon the stage for which he had been so long preparing: nor was the part he was summoned to perform, unworthy the abilities or knowledge of the young actor.

Eloquence had of late shot up with fresh luxuriance in that soil, in which alone it had attained its most vigorous and unrestrained growth. Oratory was now, indeed, worshipped in her chosen temple, the House of Commons: the political hemisphere was already in a blaze with the glory of her new risen luminaries, and the minister beheld with concern the balance of talents in the scale of opposition. It may be necessary to make some

few remarks on the complexion of the times in which Mr. Jenkinson first came forward to the public service.

It is the nature of modern governments, and perhaps their superior excellency, to possess many distinctions from every ancient state. Among these, whethet improvements or defects, must be ranked in the first place a more extended policy. Of the two branches of political œconomy, internal and federal politics, the ancients appear to have had little knowledge, except of the former; their kingdoms were governed with the spirit of a narrow and private family—each sovereign appeared to have no other regard than for his own subjects, and, except in cases of attack, or for the sake of plunder, troubled himself little with the states of his neighbours. Of that federal and relative policy, which teaches to consider every state as a constituent member of a great political system, and as occupying a certain place and a certain importance in this system, they knew and regarded as little as many of those who are most vigorous in the support of it in the present day. The balance of power, the scale to which these members are severally disposed, and by which they are confined within certain limits of strength, and should they sink beneath their assigned station, are assisted by the common force of the whole confederacy to recover it,—this is the boast and invention of modern politics, and the fruits, whether of good or evil, are all our own.

The politician might here, perhaps, pause to reflect, that this labour of former wisdom has now reached its point of dissolution—this light of Europe has at length set, and in the lapse of a few years will only be remembered as a dream; all that the desolating wars of William and Anne in the struggle of half a century could scarcely effect, all the fruits of these our labours, have now fallen under the grasp of the French republic; and, among other things, we are left to regret, that the corner stone of our debt has been laid in vain.

“*Pfroh socii, hic structum speciamus inutile Saxum.*” Luc.

It was upon a question with regard to the balance of power, that Lord Hawkesbury was first called upon to display that stock of parliamentary knowledge he was already known to possess. The attention of the House and kingdom was summoned to a consideration of the successful ambition, and its too evident consequences, of the late Empress of Russia. It had long been the concealed design of this modern Semiramis, to re-establish in the person of one of her grandsons the once splendid empire of the East. With a constancy, of which a mind long habituated to the uncontrolled sovereignty of a boundless kingdom was well capable, she had pursued this object alike through wars and treaties, and was daily advancing, either by cession or victory, to the attainment of her end. The ministry was at length awakened to remonstrance, and as the Empress replied with her usual haughty defiance, they were induced to follow up their menace by active and immediate preparations. The Russian armament became immediately the object of the attack of the opposition bench. The very nature of the principle, the impossibility of defining it, and therefore justifying the application of the fact to the rule, was such as to render the attack as easy to be made, as difficult to be repelled. The debate was commenced by Mr. Whitbread, to whom Mr. Jenkinson rose in reply. He took an extensive view of the state of Europe, and made a masterly comment on the internal and relative policy of the several powers; he supported the old maxims of continental alliances, and deduced, with much ingenuity, the bloody wars in the reign of Queen Anne, from the want of a more early interference on the part of England, which neglect had proceeded from the shameful dependance of Charles II. on the crown of France. This argument was neither general nor trite, not abounding in abstruse principles, or

subtle deduction, it was that of a statesman, who, not trusting much to experience, had assumed some fixed maxims, which were perhaps too theoretically true to be practically perfect. It was happy, indeed, for the nation, and it is not now, we may suppose, much regretted by the noble lord himself that his advice was rejected.

He was from this time esteemed no inconsiderable acquisition to the ministry, but the promises of his first eloquence were not indeed realized by any subsequent successful exertions. In 1793 he was appointed one of the lords of trade, and in the succeeding year he was appointed to the place of master of the mint, and enrolled in the list of privy counsellors. The late changes have raised him to the dignity of secretary of state, and in this short and brilliant career he has not been long enough engaged to qualify his biographer to take a review of his conduct.

The talents of Lord Hawkesbury are well adapted to his department; they are rather useful than splendid, rather solid than striking. His knowledge of our commerce and manufactures is at once accurate and extensive; and in the science of the *jus gentium*, and the other parts of diplomatic knowledge he has, perhaps, no rival. Tacitus has observed of a character of antiquity, that he was *par negotiis neque supra*; the same may hold good of the noble lord, his talents are official, and merely official. In this the public have nothing to lament, since they do not require more. I will make one further observation before I close these strictures. His lordship has lately expressed no very warm confidence in the utility of commercial treaties; in this opinion he had the good fortune to agree with many of the wisest politicians, who have thought that our commerce, internal and external, has not much benefited by law and regulation. Freedom, indeed independence, is the very essence of commercial prosperity, which is never known to flourish more than when left wholly to itself. "Interest," says a celebrated writer, "the great guide of commerce, is not a blind one; it is very well able to find its own way, and its necessities are its best laws."

Ch. Coll. Ox.

T. L.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TO the agricultural societies in different parts of this kingdom the public is greatly indebted. It will be matter of surprise to men of thought, that the improvements in the Veterinary art, instead of originating with the military establishment to which it is so important for the benefit of the cavalry, has been chiefly promoted by an obscure association at Odiham, in Hampshire, which entertain the design of sending two young men of talents into France, to become students in this new profession. Monsieur St. Bel, in the year 1788, was driven from that country either from his own pecuniary embarrassments, or by the internal disorganization which then prevailed. He offered his services to this society, in consequence of which the college was instituted, and he was nominated to superintend it, and some noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and consideration in the country, were appointed as managers of the undertaking.

Monsieur St. Bel, possessing, however, many excellent qualities, was not precisely suited to his situation, his private difficulties impeded his public exertions. In 1792, to ascertain his ability to discharge the duties of his situation, he was examined by Sir George Baker and several other physicians and surgeons, and was considered competent to its duties.

Whether these gentlemen, comparing the merits of Monsieur St. Bel with the ordinary farriers, imagined consummate skill in the profession not necessary to the success of this new enterprize, we will not determine; but it is certain, however ingenious he might be in shoeing and in the inferior branches,

branches, with the pharmaceutic art, or that which respects the healing the diseases of the animal, he was wholly unacquainted. In August, 1798, Monsieur St. Bel died, and it is probable that the fatal event was accelerated by the disappointment he felt at the ill success of the establishment he conducted.

The works he had published were the following: *Essay on the Geometrical proportions of Eclipse*; *Lectures on the Elements of Farriery*; the *Art of Horse-Shoeing*, and *Diseases of the Feet*, and a volume of posthumous works.

Persons acquainted with foreign languages have frequently an opportunity of detecting false pretensions to originality in their own. To originality Monsieur St. Bel had very slight pretensions, as those will be convinced who have read his works, and have consulted La Fosse and Bourgelet in a work published half a century ago.

In the time of Monsieur St. Bel a house was taken at Pancras for the purposes of the institution; since his decease the professorship has devolved to Mr. Coleman, and a handsome theatre has been prepared, with a museum and dissecting rooms for the use of the pupils, and for their examination; and for other purposes a medical committee has been appointed, composed of the most respectable characters.

Dr. Fordyce	Dr. Relp	Mr. A. Cooper
Dr. Bailie	Mr. Cline	Mr. Home
Dr. Babington	Mr. Abernethy	Mr. Houlstone

In consequence of the new regulations pupils are admitted for the sum of twenty guineas, and they are accommodated in the college with board or otherwise, according to their own convenience. For this sum they see the practice of the college, and by the liberality of the medical committee are admitted to the lectures of those who compose it gratis; and in the army the veterinary surgeons are advanced to the rank of commissioned officers, by which condescension of the commander in chief the regiments of English cavalry have, for the first time, obtained the assistance of gentlemen educated in a way to discharge the important duties of their situations.

Annual subscribers of two guineas each are permitted to send two horses to the college to receive medical assistance, the expence of keeping being the only charge to which they are subject. A subscriber of twenty guineas is granted the same advantages, without any farther pay to the institution.

The publications of the professor since his appointment are in 4to. *Observations on the Structure, Economy and Diseases of the Foot of the Horse, and on the Principles and Practice of Shoeing.* In a pamphlet, *on the formation and uses of the natural Frog of the Horse, with a description of the patent artificial frog.*

To the present paper we have only room to subjoin a list of the treatises which have appeared since the commencement of the Veterinary College: in a future number we may perhaps have occasion to give our opinion on the merit of these productions.

A Treatise on the Strangles and Fevers of Horses, by Prosser.

A Description of the Structure and Economy of the Foot, by S. Freeman, Esq.

Two Treatises of little merit, in 4to. by Griffiths and Snape, which appeared in 1797.

The Description and Treatment of the Diseases of Cattle, by Mr. Downing.

A philosophical and practical Treatise on Horses, by John Lawrence.

Cursor Account of the various Methods of Shoeing Horses, with observations, by Morecroft.

Small vade mecum of Farriery, by White.

L A W.

ON taking a view of the cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench in Hilary term, we see very few that deserve particular attention. Most of them relate to the detail of the practice of the superior or inferior courts, or to matters local and temporary in their operation. There are, however, two cases which deserve general notice.

SHEPHERD, Executor, &c. against JOHNSON.—This was a writ of inquiry to assess damages on a bond given by the defendant, conditioned that his co-obligor should replace a certain quantity of stock which the testator had lent him, and which was to be replaced on the 1st of August 1799. At the trial before Le Blanc J. at the sittings in term at Westminster, the only question was, whether the damages should be calculated at 1733l. 18s. 6d. the price of the stock on the 1st of August, when it was to be replaced; or 1224l. 1s. the price of the stock on the day of trial; the value of the stock having risen so much in the mean time? The learned judge being of opinion, that as the agreement had been broken, and the stock never replaced, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the larger sum, being that which could alone indemnify him at the present time. And the verdict was taken accordingly for 1224l. 1s. with leave for the defendant to move the court to reduce the damages to 1733l. 18s. 6d. if they were of opinion that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover more.

Mr. Littledale now moved for a rule to that effect, and chiefly insisted on two cases, *Dutch v. Warren*, and *Sanders v. Hawksley*, where the damages had been estimated by the price of the stock, at the time when it ought to have been replaced, but in the latter case there was this material difference, instead of having risen, the stock had fallen in value before the time of the trial. He likewise noticed a case which occurred in 1800, before Lord Kenyon, *Isherwood v. Seddon*, and argued from it the injustice of taking the price of stock at the day of the trial, for then after a default is once made, it would be in the plaintiff's power, either by hastening or delaying his suit, to take advantage of the rise in the market without risk in case the market fell.

The rule was refused, and the following observations were made by Mr. Justice Grose, in which his colleagues on the bench, Mr. Justice Laurence and Mr. Justice Le Blane, concurred.

The true measure of damages in all these cases is that which will completely indemnify the plaintiff for the breach of the engagement. If the defendant neglect to replace the stock at the day appointed, and the stock afterwards rise in value, the plaintiff can only be indemnified by giving him the price of it at the time of the trial. And it is no answer to say that the defendant may be prejudiced by the plaintiff's delaying to bring his action; for it is his own fault that he does not perform his engagement at the time; or he may replace it at any time afterwards, so as to avail himself of a rising market.

HAMMONDS and another, *Executors of BRIGHT, against BARCLAY* and others. *Assignees of FENTHAM, a Bankrupt.*

This was an action of assumpsit, and is a case of great importance in trade. It shews, that a person acting in commission is authorized to avail himself of the securities which are thrown into his hands, and that if the party for whom he acts becomes bankrupt during the transaction, the assignees of such bankrupt shall not withdraw those securities until the person acting in commission be fully repaid.

In April 1799, the testator, J. Bright, who was then resident in Jamaica, and the owner of the ship *Julius Caesar*, having on board a general cargo or freight for London, addressed the said ship to Fentham, his correspondent

in London; and wrote him a letter dated the 17th of that month to this effect: "I am now loading the ship *Julius Cæsar* for London addressed to you, and I request you to effect insurance on freight of the ship 4000l. sterling; say 4000l. sterling on ship *Julius Cæsar*, James Adams, Master, from Black River; warranted to sail with convoy. I have also to request you to effect a further insurance on fifty tons of logwood." This letter was received on the 30th of July following. On the 9th of May in the same year Blight wrote a second letter to Fentham, which arrived in August following, in which he says, "I hope my letters arrived in time for you to effect the insurance on the freight of the ship *Julius Cæsar*, as I mean to draw on you for 2000l. sterling in part. You have my instructions to sell this vessel as soon after her arrival as possible. I think she will on inspection command 5500l. sterling, ships being much in demand; but at all events sell her." On the 1st of May the ship sailed from her port of loading for her place of rendezvous at Jamaica to join convoy. And on the 2d of June Blight died; intelligence of which event having reached Captain Adams before the ship's departure from the place of rendezvous, he applied to the plaintiffs as executors, both of whom then resided in Jamaica, for instructions how to proceed; who thereupon directed Captain Adams to follow the instructions he had before received from the testator. In consequence of the above two letters from Blight, Fentham effected an insurance on the freight of the *Julius Cæsar*, the premiums of which amounted to 981. 10s. but a return of premium was afterwards made to the amount of 570l. And he also accepted three bills of exchange drawn upon him by Blight, two of which bills he duly paid before his bankruptcy to the amount of 650l. and the remaining bill for 1000l. is now outstanding against him. The said insurance was effected, and the acceptances were given, by Fentham before the ship's arrival in England, and before he had received any intimation of the death of Blight. On the 30th of September the *Julius Cæsar* arrived at London, and the captain, in consequence of the instructions he had previously received, immediately put her under the charge of Fentham, and delivered over the ship's register to him; after which the latter disbursed a further sum for seamen's wages, and the necessary use of the ship to the amount of 490l. 3s. 6d. On the 14th and 21st of July in that year the plaintiffs wrote to Fentham from Jamaica, which letters were respectively received by him on the 3d and 16th of September following; in the first of which, after communicating the death of Blight and their appointment as his executors, they say, "The *Julius Cæsar*, after incurring a very extraordinary expence in her outfit, &c. sailed with the last fleet;" and in the second letter they say, "We observe you have effected insurance to the amount of 4000l. sterling on freight, and 2000l. on logwood, per ship *Julius Cæsar*. As the wood has not been shipped, you will of course have the policy cancelled, and the necessary returns for short interest made. Captain Adams's account is likewise unsettled; but as Mr. Hammonds, who has copies of his several accounts, will be in London about the time you receive this, you will be able to settle with him." Soon after the arrival of the ship, Fentham gave directions to Messrs. Hopkings and Gray, ship-brokers in London, to sell the ship and collect the freight. Shortly after which Fentham became bankrupt, and a commission issued against him, under which the defendants were chosen assignees. Since which time Messrs. Hopkings and Gray have sold the ship and collected the freight due upon the said voyage, and have accounted with the defendants, and paid over to them the sum of 2556l. 19s. 6d. part of the net proceeds thereof. The question for the consideration of the court was, whether the defendants as assignees of Fentham have any, and what lien upon the ship, or freight, or the proceeds thereof, so as to be entitled to set

off in this action the whole or any part of the disbursements or acceptances. The argument on this case went to considerable length.

Mr. Dickens for the plaintiffs admitted that the defendants were entitled to set off 490l. 3s. 6d. disbursed by the bankrupt for the seamen's wages, and the necessary use of the ship after her arrival at London. But as to the remaining sums, he contended that the defendants had no lien on the proceeds of the ship.

Mr. Warren contra said, that the whole of the plaintiff's argument turned upon a fallacy, in assuming that they claimed in a different right from the testator; whereas they took it subject to every charge equitable and legal with which the testator himself held it.

Mr. Justice Grose now delivered the opinion of the court. In this case the plaintiffs claim, not in form but in substance, as executors of James Blight, a sum of money, 2556l. 19s. 6d. the produce from the sale of the ship Julius Caesar received by the defendants as assignees of Fentham, a bankrupt: and the question is, whether, as such assignees, they have any, and what lien upon the ship, or freight, or proceeds thereof; so as to be able to set off what has been paid by Fentham in the disbursements and acceptances stated in the case? A lien is a right in one man to retain that which is in his possession belonging to another, till certain demands of him, the person in possession, are satisfied. That the defendants have a right to retain 490l. part of the sum insisted upon as due to the defendant, is admitted. That they have no right to retain 312l. 10s. the balance of premiums paid upon the insurance account, nor the 650l. upon the bankrupt's acceptances, nor that which the defendants are liable to pay on the acceptance of the bill for 1000l. is insisted; because whatever authority the testator gave was countermanded by his death. The evident consideration upon which the premiums for insurance and the amount of the two bills were paid, and the third accepted, was the consignment of the ship and cargo; and it does not seem very consistent with justice to say, that after the consignee had advanced the premiums, and paid bills on the credit of the consignment, the death of the consigner should operate as a revocation, so as to prevent the bankrupt and his assignees having the fruits of that which was the foundation and consideration upon which he disbursed his money. But as between the plaintiffs, his executors, and the bankrupt, (and his assignees stand in his shoes) there is another clear decisive answer, which is, that they affirmed the orders of their testator, and directed the captain to follow the instructions before received from him, which were to effect insurance on freight of the ship 4000l. sterling, as he meant to draw on him for 2000l. in part; to sell the vessel as soon after her arrival as possible; at all events to sell her. Then the plaintiffs write to the bankrupt affirming his acts; ordering him to get a return of premium on account of logwood not shipped, and to settle Captain Adams's account. By their authority then he was in possession of the ship, and is entitled to retain out of the proceeds whatever he has expended by the testator's or their order; they standing in the shoes of the testator, and representing him, as the defendants represent the bankrupt. Upon these grounds we are of opinion that there is no foundation for the above objection; but that the bankrupt having been in possession of the ship, and having sold it, and received the proceeds both by the authority of the testator and the plaintiffs his executors; and that the money being paid and the bills accepted upon the credit of the ship and cargo consigned to him, his assignees, the defendants, have a lien upon such proceeds for the several sums of 312l. 10s. for premiums advanced; 650l. money paid on two bills accepted; and 490l. sailors wages; and for such sum as they shall be compelled to pay upon the third acceptance for 1000l. and that the case of *Kinloch v. Craig*, the authority of which was relied on to prove that the bankrupt had no lien for the acceptance which he has not paid, does not rule this case. For there Sandiman

and

and Co. had never possession of the property on which they claimed a lien; as Fentham had in this case; and that case only determined that a person making himself liable by his acceptances did not thereby prevent the consignors right of stopping in transitu, in case of his insolvency; and it did not decide, that when a man had in his possession the effects, on the credit of which he had made acceptances, that he might not retain those effects until he was indemnified against the liability to which he had subjected himself.

Postea to the defendants.

Early Accounts of New Publications.

PALLAS'S TRAVELS.

MR. P. S. Pallas, counsellor of state to the Emperor of Russia, in the years 1793 and 1794, travelled through some of the southern provinces of that vast empire, with which he had a previous acquaintance about twenty-five years before, as the public are informed by the accounts he formerly published; but they did not extend to some of the districts comprised in the new work we have now the pleasure to announce in a splendid English dress in quarto. Among the most interesting articles, are the observations on the inhabitants of Circassia.

The education of the children of the Circassian Princes is of such a nature as to suppress, from the earliest infancy, every feeling peculiar to consanguinity. Their sons and daughters are, immediately after birth, intrusted to the care of a nobleman, who is frequently none of the most wealthy; and the parents, especially the father, has no desire to see his son till he is an adult and capable of bearing arms; while no notice is taken of the girls, till after marriage. The tutor of the Prince is obliged to take upon him the whole charge of his education: he instructs the youth, during his adolescence, in all the schemes of robbery, which are held in great estimation among these equestrian knights; he provides him with arms, as soon as he is strong enough to wield them, and in such array he is presented to his father. The grateful pupil rewards his foster-father for the pains he has taken to qualify him in the predatory arts, by giving him the greatest share of the booty he is able to obtain.

The female children are nourished in the most sparing and wretched manner, that they may acquire a slender and elegant form; because such a stature is considered as an essential requisite to a Circassian Princess. They are trained to all ornamental work in the domestic economy of females, especially to embroidery, weaving of fringe, sewing of dresses, as well as the plaiting of straw mats and baskets. The nobleman intrusted with their education is also obliged to procure for his princely foster-daughter a husband of an equal rank, in default of which he is punished with the loss of his head.

The singular customs prevailing among the higher classes of the Circassians, who behave with such reserve towards their wives, live as it were separate from them, and suffer their children to be educated by strangers, all bear an obvious analogy to those related by Strabo, in his second book, respecting the community that subsisted between the Gargarenses and the Amazons. His account of the last-mentioned people cannot be applied to any nation of the Caucasus, more aptly than to the Circassians; provided it could only be proved that they were the original inhabitants of these mountains, or that they had in later times been mixed with the nations alluded to by Strabo. It is evident that the river Terek formerly flowed in a northerly direction, and emptied itself into that part of the Caspian sea, which was then connected with the sea of Azof, and that its mouth must have been in the vicinity of Beshtamak, about those regions where the five rivers, Uruk, Tsherek, Tshegem, Bakaan, and Malk, successively

join the Terek: as, farther, the last-mentioned river, in the higher parts of the country, receives the rivulet Mermedik; we may rationally conjecture that this is the Mermodas, or Mermodalis of Strabo, which separated the ancient Amazons from the people called Gelex, perhaps Galgai, as well as the Leges, or Lesges. It might also be conjectured, with some degree of probability, that the Amazons, after having been conquered by the wandering Circassian knights,* had preserved some of their original customs. The latter were unquestionably such a horde of knight-errants, as had, by the force of their arms, primarily acquired a nation of vassals, who gradually adopted the language of their conquerors: an illustration, tending to confirm this opinion, occurs in the conquest of the Livonians by their German masters, whose language was consequently introduced into that country. Nay, it is probable, that the Circassian bears no affinity to any other language, and that it has originally been a species of gibberish; for it is reported that their Princes and Usdens speak a peculiar dialect, which is kept secret from the common people, and used chiefly in their predatory expeditions.

During our stay in the camp, on the banks of the Baksan, I had an opportunity of seeing the national dance of the Circassians performed with much agility, by one of their young Princes. Several natives placed themselves in a row, and beat the time, by clapping their hands, and incessantly repeating the syllables A-ri-ra-ri-ra, the two last of which were chanted a tone deeper, and continually in two divisions of time. The dancer stood in an opposite direction, but his motions were confined to the spot; holding up his long garment behind with both hands, and frequently bending his body rather low, in order to watch the movements of his feet: with these he made every possible inflexion and figure, according to musical time, much resembling the national dance of the Scotch, while he skipped about in a triangle, with his toes almost perpendicular; a performance which must have been the more difficult, as the slippers he wore were not provided with stiff soles. The juvenile dancer, at the same time, shouted in a plaintive voice, as if he underwent severe flagellation.

GESSNER'S WORKS.]—An elegant edition of the works of Solomon Gessner is just published, in three volumes, from the Liverpool press: to the second volume is prefixed the elegant preface of the author to his *Idyls*; in which he has given an opinion of the pastorals of Theocritus, expressed in very decisive terms. Those who are familiar with the writings of that poet, and have read the admirable critique of Mr. Fontenelle on them, will be convinced of the propriety with which the learned German has proposed to himself such a model; but we will give his reasons in his own words.

"These *Idyls* are the fruits of some of my happiest hours; of those hours, when imagination and tranquillity shed their sweetest influence over me, and excluding all which belongs to the period in which we live, recalled all the charms and delights of the golden age. A noble and well-regulated mind, dwells with pleasure on these images of calm tranquillity and uninterrupted happiness; and the scenes in which the poet delineates the simple beauties of uncorrupted nature, are endeared to us by the resemblance we fancy we perceive in them, to the most blissful moments that we have ourselves enjoyed. Often do I fly from the city, and seek the deepest solitudes; there, the beauties of the landscape sooth and console my heart, and gradually disperse those impressions of solicitude and disgust, which accompanied me from the town: enraptured, I give up my whole soul to the contemplation of nature; and feel, at such moments, richer than an Utopian monarch, and happier than a shepherd of the golden age.

* The rank of Knighthood being a feudal distinction, this term is improperly employed in the translation.

"The Eclogue is placed amid those delightful scenes, where every gale wafts fragrance, and every thought brings delight; it delineates the native simplicity of the lives, the habits, and the inclinations of these uncorrupted children of nature, the worthy inhabitants of such a spot. We behold them under the influence of good fortune, or the pressure of adversity; free from the slavish restraints and superfluous necessities, which our departure from nature alone imposes on us; with uncorrupted hearts and minds, they receive their happiness directly from the hands of this mild mother, who has placed them in situations where they require but little assistance to gratify their moderate wants, or supply their innocent wishes. In short, the eclogue depicts to us a golden age; such as once certainly existed, as the history of the Patriarchs may convince us, and of which the simplicity and manners described by Homer, seem to have been a vestige, even in that warlike age.

"The remote period in which this scene is placed, is an additional advantage to this species of poetry, as it thus acquires a higher degree of probability than if it were supposed to pass in the present day, when the peasant earns his subsistence by hard labour, and is obliged to deliver up a large portion of the fruits of it to his sovereign and the state; and when oppression and poverty have robbed his mind of its energy, and his manners of their simplicity, and rendered him rough, artful, and suspicious. I will not, however, deny, that a writer who attempts pastoral, may not trace out particular beauties, by attending to the manners and opinions of the peasantry of his own age; but he must then possess a nice and elegant taste in the selection of those circumstances, and must know how to polish them from their roughness, without destroying that characteristic outline, which renders them most interesting, by most strongly marking their identity.

"I have ever considered Theocritus as the best model in this species of composition: in his writings, we find the simplicity of manners and feelings best preserved: he was a nice observer of every minute circumstance that relates to the pastoral and simple charms of nature; in his Idyls, we meet something besides roses and lilies. His descriptions are not the efforts of a mind crowded with common-place and obvious images: they possess the beautiful simplicity of nature, from which they every one appear to have been copied. He has given to his swains the highest degree of artless innocence; they speak sensations, as if their pure and uncorrupted hearts lay on their lips: and every image which ornaments their poetry, is drawn from their usual occupations, or from the natural objects which surrounded them: their dialogues display no epigrammatic wit, or scholastic precision: he possessed the rare and difficult art of infusing into their songs, that sweet and simple negligence, which reminds us of the infancy of poetry: he knew how to give to their strains, the soft tones of innocence, such as they must have breathed when the pure sensations of an uncorrupted heart kindled the fancy, and filled it with all the most lovely and pleasing images which nature can supply. It is true, that the simplicity of manners which still existed in his own age, must have facilitated this task to the poet: a pointed and epigrammatic style was not then considered the zenith of perfection, nor had the allurements of wit then obtained a preference over the more solid acquirements of judgment and taste.

"It appears to me to be a proof of the excellence of Theocritus, in this species of composition, that he has pleased but a few.—His writings can have no charms but for those whose minds are exquisitely sensible to every beauty of nature. Those readers, whose imaginations are perverted by false taste, or who are only to be delighted by florid descriptions and over-strained sentiment, will turn with disgust from his artless, unpolished peasants, and will deem their admiration or interest ill bestowed on swains who are not decked out in Arcadian ornaments, or gifted by the poet with the art of expressing

expressing their feelings in the most refined and select terms. I know not whether it arises from the disdain which the moderns in general feel to study the simple features of unpolished nature, or whether it is in compliance with the false refinement of the age, that they have departed so far from the style and manner of Theocritus. I have chosen him for my model; and it will be a proof to me that I have not been totally unsuccessful in my imitation of him, if my works should displease such readers as I have mentioned. I know that many of his expressions and images have become disgusting and contemptible, in the great change of manners which has taken place since he wrote. I have endeavoured to avoid such circumstances: I do not however mean, that I have omitted all that would shock the false delicacy, and over strained refinement of a French translator of Virgil; but that I have suppressed every passage which Virgil himself, the imitator of Theocritus would have conceived exceptionable."

SCOTTISH POETRY.]— From the Kelso press we have received a new work, in two volumes octavo, intitled *Minstrelsy or the Scottish Border*, consisting of historical and romantic ballads. To it is prefixed a diffuse and curious introduction, giving the history of the principal families of the borderers, of their private broils, and of their connection with the political transactions of the country. Perhaps some of our readers will not forgive us for excluding an extract from this detail, in order to afford room for the subsequent specimens of the poetry.

BROWN ADAM.

O wha wad wish the wind to blaw,
Or the green leaves fa' therewith?
Or wha wad wish a lealer love
Than Brown Adam the Smith?

But they hae banished him, Brown Adam,
Frae father and frae mother;
And they hae banished him, Brown Adam,
Frae sister and frae brother.

And they hae banished him, Brown Adam,
The flow'r o' a' his kin;
And he's bigg'd a bower in gude green wood,
Atween his ladye and him.

It fell upon a summer's day,
Brown Adam he thought lang!
And for to hunt some venison,
To green wood he wald gang.

He has ta'en his bow his arm o'er,
His bolts and arrows lang;
And he is to the gude green wood,
As fast as he could gang.

O he's shot up, and he's shot down,
The bird upon the brier:
And he's sent it hame to his ladye,
Bade her be of gude cheir.

O he's shot up, and he's shot down,
The bird upon the thorn;
And sent it hame to his ladye,
Said he'd be hame the morn.

When he cam to his ladye's bower door,
He stude a little forebye;

And there he heard a fou' fause knight
Tempting his gaye ladye.

For he has ta'en out a gay gowd ring,
Had cost him mony a poun'—
—"O grant me love for love, ladye,
And this sall be thy own."

—"I lo'e Brown Adam we'll," she said;
"I trow sae does he me:
I wadna gie Brown Adam's love
—For nae fause knight I see."

Out has he ta'en a purse o' gowd,
Was a' fou to the string—
—"O grant me love for love, ladye,
And a' this sall be thine."

—"I lo'e Brown Adam weel," she says;
"I wot sae does he me:
I wadna be your light lemmen,
For mair than ye could gie."

Then out he drew his long bright brand,
And flashed it in her een—
—"Now grant me love for love, ladye,
Or thro' ye this sall gang!"—
Then, sighing, says that ladye faine—
—"Brown Adam turries lang!"—

Then in and starts him Brown Adam,
Says—"I'm just at your hand."
He's gar'd him leave his bonny bow,
He's gar'd him leave his brand,
He's gar'd him leave a dearer pledge—
—Four fingers o' his right hand.

THE LAIRD OF OCHILTRIE.

In the year 1592, Francis Stuart, Earl of Bothwell, was agitating his frantic and ill-concerted attempts against the person of James VI. whom he endeavoured to surprise in the palace of Falkland. Through the emulation and private rancour of the courtiers, he found adherents even about the King's person; among whom, it seems, was the hero of our ballad, whose history is thus narrated by Spottiswoode.

"At the same time, John Weymis, younger of Bogie, gentleman of his Majesty's chamber, and in great favour both with the King and Queen, was discovered to have the like dealing with Bothwell; and, being committed to the keeping of the guard, escaped by the policy of one of the Dutch maids, with whom he entertained a secret love. The gentlewoman, named Mistress Margaret Twinslace, coming one night, whilst the King and Queen were in bed, to his keepers, shewed that the King called for the prisoner, to ask of him some question. The keepers, suspecting nothing, for they knew her to be the principal maid in the chamber, conveyed him to the door of the bed chamber; and, making a stay without, as they were commanded, the gentlewoman did let him down at a window, by a cord that she had prepared. The keepers, waiting upon his return, stayed there till the morning, and there found themselves deceived. This, with the manner of the escape, ministered great occasion of laughter; and, not many days after, the King being pacified by the Queen's means, he was pardoned, and took to wife the gentlewoman, who had in this sort hazarded her credit for his safety."—*Spottiswoode*, p. 390.

THE LAIRD OF OCHILTRIE.

O listen, gude people, to my tale,
Listen to what I tell to thee;
The King has ta'en a pair prisoner,
The wanton laird of Ochiltrie.
When news cam to our guidly queen,
She sicht, and said right mournfullie—
—"O what will cum of lady Margaret,
Wha bears sic luvie to Ochiltrie!"—
Lady Margaret tore her yallow hair,
When as the queen tald her the saim:
—"I wis that I had ne'er been born,
Nor never had known Ochiltrie's naim,"
—"Fie, na," quoth the queen, "that
maunna be;
Fie, na, that maunna be;
I'll find ye out a better way
To save the lyfe of Ochiltrie."—
The queen she trippet up the stair,
And lowly knelt upon her knee:—
—"The first boon which I cum to crave
Is the lyfe of gentle Ochiltrie."—
—"O if ye had asked me castles and towirs,
I wad hae gin them two or thrie;
But a' the monie in fair Scotland
Winna buy the lyfe of Ochiltrie."—
The queen she trippet down the stair,
And down she gaid right mournfullie—
—"It's a' the monie in fair Scotland
Winna buy the lyfe of Ochiltrie."—
Lady Margaret tore her yallow hair,
When as the queen tald hir the saim;
—"I'll take a knife and end my lyfe,
And be in the grave as soon as him."—
—"Ah na! fie na!" quoth the queen,
—"Fie na! fie na! this maunna be;

I'll set ye on a better way
To loose and set him free."—
The queen she slippet up the stair,
And she gaid up richt privatly,
And she has stoun the prison keys,
And gane and set Ochiltrie frie.
And she's gien him a purse of gowd,
And another of whyt monie,
She's gien him twa pistols by the side,
Saying to him,—"Shute when ye win
frie."—
And when he cam to the queen's window,
Whaten a joyfou shute gae he!
—"Peace be to our royal queen,
And peace be in her companie!"—
"O whaten a voice is that?" quoth the king;
"Whaten a voice is that?" quoth he:
"Whaten a voice is that?" quoth the king;
"I think its the voice of Ochiltrie."—
—"Call to me a' my jailours,
Call them by thirtie and by thrie;
Whairfor the morn, at twelve a clock,
Its hangit shall they ilk a'ne be."—
—"O didna ye send your keys to us?
Ye sent them be thirtie and by thrie;
And wif them sent a strait command,
To set at large young Ochiltrie."—
—"Ah na! fie na!" quoth the queen,
—"Fie, my dear luvie! this maunna be!
And if ye're gawn to hang them a',
Indeed ye maun begin wi' me."—
The tane was shippit at the pier of Leith,
The ither at the Queensferrie;
And now the lady has gotten hir luvie,
The winsom laird of Ochiltrie.

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.

A METHOD by which the Culture of FLAX and HEMP may be profitably introduced into the ordinary Course of English Husbandry.

Addressed to the Editor.

IT will highly flatter my partiality for my own poor opinions, if the following hint concerning the culture of Hemp and Flax may be admitted to fill a niche in your useful Magazine.

It is obviously of the highest importance for us to try whether we cannot, without neglecting any thing more valuable, produce for ourselves at home, two materials so necessary as Hemp and Flax to some of our best manufactures, as well as to the equipment of our mercantile and military shipping. Hitherto, these plants have not been cultivated with due attention in Great Britain and Ireland; because it has been generally easy to import them at low prices, and in sufficient abundance, either from the northern countries on the Continent of Europe, or from North America; because Flax and Hemp are, with some reason, believed to exhaust the vegetative fertility of the ground on which they are raised; and because, from our inattention to the culture of those plants, we have, as yet, been seldom able to produce at home either Flax or Hemp equal in quality, to that which we can have from abroad.

But, Sir, Flax and Hemp do not possess any mysterious malignant power to blast the fertility of the ground on which they grow. Their roots are, indeed, comparatively of little bulk; and the fibres by which they take hold of the soil, are slender almost as so many hairs: in consequence of which, they cannot open the mould to air and moisture, as Potatoes, Turnips, Bean Stalks, or Cabbages do. Besides, Flax and Hemp are pulled up by the roots, are carried entirely away from the ground on which they were produced, and drop not a stalk or leaf to restore the vegetative earth which has been exhausted in their production. Except in these two ways, however, they are not more hostile to fertility than the other vegetables which we use to cultivate. It is true, that they do not thrive, unless, on a strong, rich, and somewhat tenacious soil.

Now, Sir, what I have to propose for the introduction of Hemp and Flax into the common round of British and Irish Husbandry, may be very briefly told. If sown sufficiently early, these plants will have attained their full growth, so that they may be plucked up by the roots, and put to steep in water, in the end of July or the beginning of August. But it is not, in either of these months, too late in the year to plant a new crop on the ground on which the Flax or Hemp grew. Plough it; then plant upon it, either potatoes in drills, or turnips transplanted from a nursery bed of them, or cabbages, or coleworts, or parsnips, which last are a hardy and rich winter vegetable that might be often with advantage preferred to turnips. This green crop will open up the soil which the flax or hemp had bound up, will restore its fertility in winter by the corruption in part of the leaves, stalks, and roots upon the ground; and will afford, likewise, an excellent supply of winter forage for sheep and cattle.

In short, Sir, my position is: that the same field may bear, in the same year, first a crop of flax or hemp, and after that, a green fallowing crop; and that the latter will more than restore what the ground has lost in fertility by bearing the former: while, between the two the farmer shall have, in that year, as great a return as he can possibly have in any other year, whether from wheat, barley, hay, or pasture.

A Description

A Description of FLOAT FESCUE GRASS, FESTUCA FLUITANS, its Uses and Method of Cultivation, particularly adapted to wet Grounds,

By Mr. Richard Weston of Leicester.

This valuable grass was known above a century ago in England, being described by Gerard in 1634,* and by Parkinson in 1649,† but until of very late years seems to have been forgotten or neglected, nor does there appear among authors either on Botany or Agriculture, any account of its being cultivated by art.

In order, therefore, to encourage its cultivation, nothing can contribute more than by selecting from various authors, any particulars relative to it; as from every account yet given of it by writers, both foreign and English, there scarcely appears any plant so well adapted to meadow ground lying constantly wet, or even under water, from which scarcely any profit can arise; but by cultivating this plant, a very considerable one will most probably ensue.

It is remarked also by various modern authors, how remarkably fond most sorts of cattle and hogs are of this grass; that in Spring they will even go into bogs in search of its sweet young shoots, as they appear much earlier than most other grasses.

Ray in the year 1690, when he first published his Synopsis,‡ describes this plant from the *Phytologia Britannica*,|| and mentions the particular spot where it grew, viz, at Mr. Tucker's, at Maddington, nine miles from Salisbury; it is also remarked, that they fatten hogs with it. Stillingfleet in his *Miscellaneous Tracts*,§ says, "that Mr. Deane, a very sensible farmer at Ruscomb, in Berkshire, assured him, that a field always lying under water, of about four acres, that was occupied by his father when he was a boy, was covered with a kind of grass that maintained five farm-horses in good heart from April to the end of harvest, without giving them any other food, and that it yielded more than they could eat. He, at my desire, brought me some of the grass, which proved to be the Float Fescue, with a mixture of Marsh Bent."

They both throw out roots at the joints of the stalks, and therefore are likely to grow to a great length. In the Index of dubious plants, at the end of Ray's Synopsis, there is mention made of grass, under the name of *Gramen caninum supinum longissimum*, Long trailing Dog-grass, growing not far from Salisbury, twenty-four feet long. This must, by its length, be a grass with a creeping stalk; and that there is a grass in Wilt-shire, growing in watery meadows, so valuable that an acre of it lets from ten to twelve pounds, I have been informed by several persons. These circumstances incline me to think it must be the Float Fescue; but whatever grass it be, it certainly deserves to be enquired after."

Kalm, a Swedish Botanist, a pupil of Linnæus, in a journey through part of Sweden, "observed the swine to go a great way into the water after this grass, the leaves of which they eat with great eagerness. On this he was tempted to try if they would eat the same grass dried."

He accordingly had small bundles of it gathered, dried, and cast before

* Gerard's Herbal, improved by Johnson, in fol. with wood cuts, 1634. p. 14.

† Parkinson, Theatrum Botanicum, or Theatre of Plants, fol 1649, p. 1275.

‡ Ray, Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum. 8vo. 1690, second edition, 1696. third edition, by Dillenius, 8vo. with plates, 1724.

|| Howe, Phitologia Britannica, 12mo. 1650.

§ Stillingfleet. Miscellaneous Tracts, 8vo. 1759, 2d, edition, with additional notes on English Grasses, illustrated by copper-plates, 8vo. 1762.

them;

them; the consequence was, they eat it seemingly with as much appetite as horses do hay; hence he concludes that by cultivating this grass, wet and swampy places might be rendered useful, and a great deal of corn, &c. saved.

In the Pan Suecicus,* it is described as having been eaten by both horses, sheep, goats and swine.

It is not for cattle alone that this grass may be cultivated, but for the use of man also, as it appears that in some foreign countries the seed is an object of more importance than the grass itself, where it produces a palatable and nutritious food, and has for many years past been known at the table under the name of Manna Grout.

Mr. Schreber, Professor of Economy at Erlang in his Beschreibung der Graser p. 40, informs us that, "the seed has a sweet and pleasant taste; particularly, before it comes to its full growth, whence the plant has acquired the name of Manna Grass."

"The Manna Grass is of two kinds: the one panicum sanguinale, or cock's-foot Panic Grass; the other, Festuca Fluitans, Float Fescue Grass, which we have now described. The former is cultivated in several parts of Germany, and its seed somewhat resembles that of millet: the latter is collected in great abundance from the plant as it grows wild in Poland, Lithuania, the New Mark, and about Frankfort, and in other places in Silesia, as also in Denmark and Sweden, and hence exported to all parts."

"The common method they make use of to gather and prepare this seed in Poland, Prussia and the Mark, is as follows: at sun-rise the seed is gathered or beaten from the dewy grass into a horse-hair sieve, and when a tolerable quantity is collected, it is spread on a sheet, and dried fourteen days in the sun: it is then thrown into a kind of wooden trough or mortar, straw or weeds laid between it, and beaten gently with a wooden pestle, so as to take off the chaff, and then winnowed. After this it is again put into the mortar, with dried marygold-flowers, apple and hazel leaves, and pounded until the husk is entirely separated, and the seed appears bright: it is then winnowed again, and when it is by this last process made perfectly clean, it is fit for use. The marygolds are added with a view to give the seeds a finer colour. The most proper time for collecting them is July. A bushel of the seed and chaff yields about two quarts of clean seed."

"When boiled with milk or wine, they form an extremely palatable food; and are most commonly made use of whole, in the manner of sage, to which they are in general preferred."

"Nor are its uses confined only to man and cattle, it appears equally applicable for water-fowls and fish. Ducks and water-fowls feed on it with much eagerness: Linnæus has remarked, that the water-fowl are very well acquainted with the method of collecting those seeds. It has been observed likewise, that fish are fond of it; and that trout in particular thrive in those rivers where this grass grows in plenty, and sheds its seeds."

Having now given an account of its uses, selected from respectable authorities, the following is a botanical description of it:

Linn. gen. plant. C. Triandria O. Digynia.

It grows to the height of three or four feet; leaves, six, eight, or more inches long; in summer erect; in winter flat on the water; throws out

* Hessegrin. Pan Suecicus. Linnæi Amoenitates Academicæ, No. 25, vol. 2d. 1749. with Observations, accommodated to the English Plants by Richard Pulteney, M.D. and F. R. S. in his general view of the Writings of Linnæus, 8vo. 1781.

roots at every joint, is found in ditches; and on the sides of pits and ponds, almost every where.

The Method of Cultivation recommended.

From observing its growth for above these last ten years, in various parts of Leicestershire and the adjoining counties, I recommend the following method of cultivating it, as I perceive it to grow with the greatest luxuriance in those places where the water is frequently a few inches deep, as on the sides of pits, even to the height of three or four feet; and if the ground will occasionally permit water to be let into it, this irrigation would undoubtedly greatly accelerate its growth.

The ground where you intend to plant it should be marked into beds twelve or fifteen feet wide. The earth must then be digged out of one of these beds, and half of it thrown each way on the adjoining beds, a spit of about eight or nine inches deep. You will then have alternate beds, one nearly eighteen inches higher than the other, and another bed or trench eighteen inches lower, or the dry beds may be made wider, as will best suit the nature of the soil.

In this low bed or trench, the grass is to be planted at about a foot asunder, or closer if the plants be very small, but I should prefer those which have three or four shoots, and as it throws out roots at every joint, it will very soon spread over all the ground, nor do you ever see any other plants or rushes grow with it, it soon forms so thick a sward.

The high beds must be raked a little smooth, or levelled with the spade, and then sown with such sorts of grass seeds as appear to you to suit the nature of the soil, or perhaps oats, if not too wet.

By this method half of your ground will be rendered much higher than the other, and consequently will be greatly improved, and if you choose to mow the Float Fescue, you have the high ground to make the hay on. But, I question whether the most advantageous method would not be to mow it green for the cattle, which is so much recommended by Mr. Bakewell, but the best is to try some both ways.

As this grass generally grows where cattle or horses have free access to it, you very seldom find any which perfects its seed; but planting appears to be the quickest method, and let me recommend a small plantation first. March, April, or May, is the proper time, but some grounds will not permit it to be digged so early; it then must be deferred till later in the summer, and into moist ground there is no danger in transplanting it at any time.

CRITICISM.

GRAY.

IN turning over the leaves of a periodical publication of repute, I observed this wholesale unqualified praise, which never has been applicable to any writer of an entire page since the invention of printing.

"Gray is a poet so exquisite and so immaculate, that it would be impossible to make an alteration in a single line of his works that would not be a deduction from their merit; you could not leave out a word without leaving out a beauty, or substitute a different expression without substituting a worse. The stream from the Pierian fountain of his genius flows so pure as to be incapable of any farther distillation."

Mr. Gray was one of the most studious and learned men throughout Europe, yet his publications are in a very small compass; if it engage many weeks to understand his poetical works, it requires a very few hours

to read them; and when his laborious mind has applied all its talent and all its powers in a space so contracted, we expect not only cultivation but luxuriance.

I do not very well understand the distinction between the Persian fountain of Mr. Gray's genius, as placed in opposition to the crystal stream from the Thracian mountain, which J. R. would intimate requires distillation; but this I have perceived, these medicinal waters and chemical processes smell strongly of the shop, and when poured around the lambent flame of poetic inspiration, obstruct its activity and endanger its extinction.

I should have expected that a compliment so unreserved on the beauties of composition, and that an illustration thus forced from the operations of the laboratory, ought at least to have been expressed without violating the laws of grammatical propriety, or misrepresenting the results of experimental philosophy. It is not accurate to say the stream of his genius flows pure; it is not philosophical to represent water as incapable of any farther distillation; substitute for the latter term purification, and the meaning is more intelligible; and in the former case exchange the adjective for the derivative adverb, and the laws of grammar are not violated.

If the eulogy of J. R. be just, Mr. Gray, not only in the correctness of his judgment, but in the fire of his imagination, soars far above the Shakspeare, the Miltons, and the Drydens of our country, who, like the pigmy prey of the forest, must flutter beneath his awful beak and aspiring pinion. How justly Mr. Gray deserves this prodigality of praise, I shall now enquire.

Great obscurity is unpardonable in a poet. The use of poetic description, is, by the assistance of numbers, melody and fiction, as it were, to transfuse the soul of the bard into the bosom of his auditor, and raise a new creation of wonders before unknown to him: but powerfully affected, it is necessary in some degree to understand; the moment we quit the thread, we are lost in the labyrinth; the wand of the magician is broken, and we are disappointed and discouraged. If the obscurity of the poet convert the garden of nature into which he had conducted us into a misty desert; if we no longer be affected, the moment this sable curtain is spread before his scenery, how strongly does this objection apply to Mr. Gray's most celebrated poems?

What reader ever pretended to understand the bard at the first or at the fifth perusal; and who on the second reading of any poem does not find it short of half its beauties? By this time all the novelty is gone, the imagery no longer produces that extacy it is the province of poetry to infuse, the harmony of the numbers is less sensibly felt; we read to labor and to comprehend, not to indulge and to enjoy.

Obscurity to a certain shade is admissible; but the poet must reluctantly transgress the boundary assigned to him by nature: by her laws remote objects are blended and confused, but by distance they improve in softness and harmony: the summit of the mountain is enveloped in ponderous clouds, but these must not, in violation of philosophy, roll downwards to its base, for they would be condensed into rain: the imagination of the poet may supply the deficiency of the powers of vision, and describe his obscured summit in any fantastic way he pleases, within the limits assigned by the modesty of nature, forked as Parnassus, sublime as Olympus; but he is not allowed to insult our understanding, and to abrogate the great law of gravitation by the preposterous exhibition given in the bard: mountains he cannot see in vain.

Modest, whose tongue
 "A huge huge Phrygian bow his cloud-top'd head."

"It is impossible (says J. R.) to make an alteration in a single line of Mr. Gray's works, that would not be a deduction from their merit."

The best poets of our country who have written in rhyme, have too often satisfied themselves with making one good line, and giving to its counterpart no merit but that of continuing the harmony and keeping good company: in this Pindaric ode some of the lines have not even this recommendation:

"Weave the warp and weave the woof,"

"The winding sheet of Edward's race,"

"Give ample room and verge enough,"

"The characters of hell to trace."

These defective lines could not escape the detection of the great biographer of our English poets, and as J. R. has ventured to proceed to the utmost extent of panegyric, by asserting that "Gray is a poet so exact, so site and so immaculate, that you could not leave out a word without leaving out a beauty; or substitute a different expression without substituting a worse," I shall briefly introduce a few of the verbal inaccuracies Dr. Johnson has deigned to notice.

In the address to spring, the expression the "honed spring," is unworthy a scholar like Gray.

In the third line in the ode on the death of a cat,

"The azure flowers that blow,"

is wholly inadmissible.

"Selima the cat is called a nymph, with some violence both to language and sense; but there is good use made of it when it is done, for of the two lines,

"What female heart can gold despise?"

"What cat's averse to fish?"

The first relates merely to the nymph, and the second only to the cat.

The next difficulty encountered by the critic, is in the prospect of Eton College; his objection to Father Thames, and to his employment, I think too fastidious; and if the phrase "buxom health" displease him, as inconsistent with the Saxon etymology of the adjective, it may be considered some palliation of Gray that the author of *Paradise Lost* and *Dryden* have used it with the same licence.

The term *redolent*, where in the early part of this poem he describes gales "redolent of joy and youth," is misapplied.

In the *Progress of Poesy*, "Gray seems in his rapture to confound the images of spreading sound and running water. A stream of music may be allowed; but where does music, however smooth and strong, after having visited the verdant vales, roll down the steep again, so as that rocks and nodding groves rebellow to the roar? If this be said of music, it is nonsense; if it be said of water, it is nothing to the purpose."

I shall conclude these cursory remarks on Mr. Gray with one objection, which is applicable to that poet in common with almost any other. "An epithet or metaphor drawn from nature ennobles art; an epithet or metaphor drawn from art degrades nature."

"Idalia's velvet green,"—*Progress of Poesy*, said it.

Let the reader now turn to J. R.'s florid description of a poet, "so exquisite and so immaculate," and let him judge for himself, if the commendation be not too extravagant, not only for Mr. Gray, but inapplicable to any writer whatever. This enthusiasm of praise we can permit to pass unobserved in the ardor of personal intercourse, but when committed to paper, when asserted before the public, and circulated for the formation of general opinion; the apology of temporary effervescence is gone, it becomes a record in the court of taste, which must be superseded by an appeal to reason and nature.

CARTHUSIANUS.

Linnaeus and Buffon compared.

LINNAEUS, in the extent of his inquiries, submitted to no boundary but that which nature assigned to herself. As nature is imitable in her productions, so Buffon is imitable in his descriptions of her works. Both of them received from her, activity of mind, strength of talent, promptitude to observe, and the imagination to invent; and both possessed in an eminent degree a craving solicitude to inform their own minds, and a surprising aptitude to disclose to others the information they acquired. Both of them have immortalized their names by writings of the highest excellence, and have enlarged the dominion of science. Both have done honour to the countries of which they were natives, and have acquired private distinction and public fame.

So far they coincide; but they have distinguishing characteristics, which the man of taste will readily discover.

Linnaeus is remarkable for precision of style; Buffon, for richness and luxuriance. The one has poured forth the treasures of nature, the other has urged onward an irresistible torrent of eloquence. The conciseness and simplicity of Linnaeus admits of translation into every language; but the delicate and abundant garden of Buffon cannot be transplanted to other countries. The one confines himself to accurate theory, and to objects near and decisive; the other darts with the rapidity of a comet beneath the glowing canopy of science. The one appeals to reason and intellect; the other, to the heart and the imagination. The Pliny of Sweden taught us to understand, the Pliny of France to venerate, the works of nature.

ANTIQUITIES.

THE return of peace is not more gratifying to the patriot statesman, and to the liberal merchant, than to the man of science. Science can never flourish in confinement; it is formed to raise its summit to heaven, and to extend its branches over the whole earth. The tyranny of the ancient government of France, and those numerous impediments to the expansion of talent in a monarchical state, so elegantly narrated by Mr. Hume, have buried in obscurity some of the most beautiful monuments of antiquity, adapted to illustrate ancient history and to benefit modern times. To draw these monuments from their concealment, and to throw them open to the observation of all mankind, M. A. L. Millin, conservator of antiques and medals, and professor of history and archaeology, in the national library of France, has undertaken to give to the curious engravings of those monuments which have not hitherto been noticed in any publication.

France is abundant in these treasures of antiquity; but the greater part of them are wholly unknown, except perhaps to the private circle of amateurs connected with the possessor. The confusion into which domestic misfortunes often throw these valuable relics, occasions them to be fractured, separated, and lost; but by the labours of M. Millin an index will be afforded, where the originals may be discovered; and whatever accident may happen to the originals, by the engravings of the professor, and the explanations with which they are accompanied, most all that is valuable for the purposes of science will be preserved.

The public cabinets, and especially the great national collection, possess innumerable specimens: most of these have been made public, either

through the memoirs of the academy of Belles Lettres, or by the expositions of P. Montfaucon, Caylus Mariette, or in the numismatography of Morel and Vaillant; or more recently, in the works of Pellerin and the abbé Barthélemy: but, notwithstanding these profound researches, a large proportion remains wholly undescribed.

We cannot resist the temptation of inserting a short extract, which shews the modesty of the author.

"Inclination (says M. Millin) first led me to the study of antiquities; but whatever success I have had in unfolding their mysteries, has been derived more from the confidence of government, than from my own talents; and it is to the same confidence and the same patronage that the present work is to be attributed.

"Archæology is divided into three great branches: Numismatography, or the science of medals; Palæography, or that of inscriptions; Antiquæ designs, or the knowledge of statues, paintings, frescoes, and designs in every form. In this collection will be comprised monuments in all these.

"In the explanations I have been more diffuse than I should have judged justifiable, if the work were intended merely for antiquarians; but I have thought it right to make it of more general use, and to fit it for the inspection of men of the world and of artists: for this purpose I have explained in the notes classical passages and terms in disuse in the common intercourse of life; and in the choice of those subjects on which I have dilated, I have given the preference to such as have not been discussed in our own language."

If we consider the art of engraving merely as the cheap and easy medium by which accurate representations may be afforded of a vast variety of subjects, interesting in history and philosophy, we must acknowledge it to be one of the most important discoveries of modern times. The ancients were only acquainted with engraving on precious stones and crystals; but the art of cutting blocks of wood or plates to afford prints or impressions, was posterior to the invention of oil painting, and had its rise about the middle of the fifteenth century, being coeval with the art of printing, over which it possesses many very obvious advantages. M. Millin has availed himself of the facilities afforded him by the ingenuity of modern practitioners in this art: the amateur and the antiquarian, instead of devoting a long and laborious life in seeking in different regions the wonderful remains of ancient talent, will thus be enabled to gratify his curiosity, and to increase his stock of general knowledge within the limits of his own cabinet.

Delabere Blaine.

The outlines of the Veterinary Art, or the principles of medicine, as applied to a knowledge of the structure, functions, and economy of the horse, the ox, the sheep, and the dog, and to a more scientific and successful manner of treating their various diseases: with plates by Delabere Blaine, professor in medicine. 8vo.—Longman and Rees, April 1802.

NOTHING can more strongly mark the public demand for a work of this kind, than the numerous editions passed through by Mr. Taplin's review on the same art.

The author divides his subject into three principal parts; the first comprehends the general history of pharmacy, and the particular history of veterinary pharmacy: the second has for its object the anatomy of the horse: the third head is devoted to the practical part, and is concerned with the diseases of the horse, ox, sheep, and of the canine species; and this last includes a more

more strict nosological arrangement than has been adopted in treating of the diseases of animals in any publication from the English press. The popular nosology of Cullen has many obvious defects; the improvements attempted by Dr. Darwin in his *Zoonomia*, with respect to the classification of diseases, has not received the countenance of the medical professor; some more methodical and scientific arrangement may be reasonably expected from the present attention to the subject.

The language of this publication, if not correct and elegant, is plain and unaffected; in the selection of his materials the author has equally endeavoured to assist the intelligent student and the ordinary farmer, and at the conclusion of the second volume is subjoined a very copious index, referring to every part of the work, in which not only the scientific but the familiar terms are introduced, to accommodate the means of reference to every order of the profession.

To those who are acquainted with the progress already made in Dr. Rees' new Cyclopaedia, it will be a recommendation of our author that he was engaged in forming the veterinary department of that undertaking.

The improvements in shoeing are certainly among the most important discoveries of modern farriery; the author, after commenting on the shoes of La Fosse, Lord Pembroke, Freeman, and others, gives some account of the method adopted by Mr. Coleman, the present veterinary professor at the public institution.

"The college-shoe is three times as thick at the toe as at the heels, for it is alleged the wear is three times as great at the toe as at the heels; and the frog is by this means brought to the ground. It is likewise much lighter than usual; for it is with propriety observed, an ounce at the heels is more than a pound on the back. This shoe is therefore recommended on three principles: first, that by it the wear at the toe should be equal to the heels; secondly, that the weight should be diminished; and thirdly, that the frog should come in contact with the ground."

After some observations on the preparation of the foot, the author proceeds to some further account of the modern method.

"The nails of the college-shoe are conical, and the nail holes stamped with a wedge-like punch, which farriers call counter-sinking; and when this can be done, it is certainly a matter of very material import, as by this means so long as any part of the base of the nail remains the shoe is held firm; whereas, by the usual custom of flattening, they are received into a groove, but no part of the head enters, and as soon as that is removed, the shoe frequently comes off. A shoe and nails for a moderate sized horse, should weigh from eighteen to twenty ounces; and the size may be an inch wide at the toe, and three-fourths of an inch at the heels. For a light saddle horse, the shoe should weigh from twelve to fourteen ounces, and be proportionably less wide. For horses which hunt, or are in training, Mr. Coleman recommends the outer heel to be turned up, but that there may be no inequality of position, the outer heel of the foot is recommended to be lowered, and the inner heel of the shoe somewhat thickened by which means cutting is avoided, and yet the horse gains a firm support."

We have no hesitation in recommending this work as an important acquisition to the Veterinary Art.

MR. F. J. L. Mayer has published his journey into Italy, which is very interesting, as it took place just before the revolution in that country, so that when the history of the changes it has undergone shall at the proper period be given, this work will afford the means of comparison between its situation when all its governments were crumbling into

into dust, and when they are again rising from their own ashes into a new form, to attract the notice of mankind.

In this view, we are sorry M. Meyer has not extended his journey farther. Venice, Rome, and Naples, will, however, be exhibited under these circumstances. M. Meyer, in passing Doretto, gives a description of the Santa Casa and of the fall of Terni; he then hastens to Rome. Notwithstanding the numerous publications on this venerable seat of empire, M. Meyer has found something new to say; he enters less into the history of exterior objects, and more into that of the human mind, yet without neglecting the former. He describes ancient Rome sublime in desolation, modern Rome in all the glitter of earthly splendour, and he anticipates the time when the eye will be no longer dazzled by this gorgeous display. What a contrast exists between Pius the VIth. in the ecclesiastical capital of Europe, and the same man an obscure fugitive at Valencia.

The procession of the day of Corpus Christi, he thus describes:

"The vast train advances with a slow and measured step for two hours, when, on a signal, a clamorous peal of bells and the firing of cannon announce the approach of the Apostolic successor, who in an instant appears at the grand porch of St. Peter, elevated on a litter of singular magnificence. It is in vain to attempt to impart the idea produced by the advance of the splendid assemblage. The venerable patriarch of the Christian world slowly proceeds, borne on the shoulders of his guards. Princes of the first distinction support the waving canopy, beneath which he reposes; the march of the bearers is so equal, that the litter seems to float on the wavy surface of the crowd. Pius inclines his awful form toward the altar placed before him, on which is raised the sacrament deposited in the holy vessel, glowing with jewelry. The pope is at this time seated, but appears as if kneeling, from the disposition of his robes. Ample folds of white satin, decorated with crowns, embroidered in gold, enclose his person, and stream on the heads of the bearers of the litter over the whole range of the vehicle and around the sacred altar itself. His hands and his head, white with the snows of age, are perfectly bare. The motion of his lips indicates the solemnity of silent prayer; his eyes, suffused in tears, look mildly upwards, and all the features of his countenance conspire to express the most fervent piety. The magic effect produced on the multitude is a singular display of congregated feelings; first it produces astonishment; this gradually subsides, and the whole assembly gives way to all the sensibility and humiliation this scene is calculated to inspire. An universal trepidation seizes the spectators when the appearance of the holy father is announced by the bells and the cannon. The pyramidal group move slowly onward, the litter hovers over the multitude, and the people prostrate themselves to the earth, as if the thunder of Zion were heard. They rise, beat their penitent breasts, the tears streaming from their eyes, which are timidly directed toward the eucharist, the keeper of the key of Heaven, and the sacred ceremonies he is performing for their admission. An enthusiasm almost divine agitates the crowd, the massive gates of Heaven seem to be unfolded, and visions of extatic bliss to be disclosed. The pope afterwards ascends the high altar, and concludes the ceremonies by the solemn forms of apostolic benediction to the people, who wait in holy anxiety to receive it.

What now becomes of this vast assembly? The crowd separates in every direction to scenes of festivity and debauch, which, in this country, often terminate in murder and assassination.

Naples and its environs conclude the journey; he here recalls our attention to the

tion to a colony of ancient Greece, converted into the capital of a feudal monarchy: he describes it as the favorite seat of music, the most impressive of all the fine arts. He directs the eye to Vesuvius, to its eruptions, and the misfortunes of Calabria, to the tomb of Virgil, and to the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii: on the latter he observes, "Pompeii, half exposed to light, at the first glance resembles a town pillaged and abandoned. The silence of death seems to have succeeded the changes of arms, complete desertion to the tumult of assault. At the view of this ancient town, which seems rising from its solemn grave, the annals of past time crowd on the recollection, the mind is thrown into a profound melancholy by the sight of human beings thus rendered the sport of nature. I discern a heap of bones collected on the floor of an edifice, without daring to move a single atom of them, through fear of profaning these relics, rendered sacred by the awful enthusiasm the scenery inspires."

These passages will give some faint idea of the style of the author in the original language.

Medicine.

A Didactic work on this subject has been published, in two large volumes octavo, by Ph. Petit Radel, professor of the school of medicine at Paris. A general view of the institutes of this art has been long wanting to the student. Those which Boerhaave wrote for the information of his own pupils, which have gained him so much fame, are not suited to the present state of pharmacy. His physiology is now discovered to be extremely inaccurate. He talks of an hydraulic machine existing in man, of which the heart is the piston. He assigns as the cause of secretion the different degrees of activity in the fluids which circulate in the secretory organs. He represents as a matter beyond doubt the anastomosis of the lymphatic and sanguinary vessels. He gives as the cause of inflammation the escape of the arterial blood into the lymphatic vessels. He dissects in the humours, oiliness, saponaceous appearances, acids, alkalies, ammoniacs, and on these hypothetical indications founds his mode of their treatment.

Those who have followed this illustrious professor have trodden precisely in the same steps: they give us ingenious systems, but very incomplete, and full of learned subtleties, wholly inapplicable to the practice of the art of healing. Such are the elements of Finscairn, the synopsis of Allen, the principles of Home, of Luncker, Fordyce, Gullen, Gorgoni, and Vogel, the pathology of Wedel, and the institutes of Gubinius, Astruc, Ludwich, Nietski. We should place in a superior class the medical philosophy of Lefort, if it were more clear and didactic; and the elements of Tourstelle, if he had extended his explanations somewhat farther, and if he were not enthusiastically attached to the dogmas of Borselli.

The work of Petit Radel is distinguished by four grand divisions, which enrol all the subjects of medical science: Physiology, in which are introduced many happy illustrations; Rhythmics, under which is noticed the improvements to which the discovery in physics and chemistry has given rise: Pathology, as applied to practical pharmacy: and Therapeutics, in which the method of medicine is very much simplified, and which is so material to release the science from the trammels of metaphysics.

A short introduction gives the philosophical history of medicine from the earliest accounts to our own times. All the various systems are there appreciated, the due credit is given to the discoverers, but no undue reverence is paid to the art, and the errors which have prevailed are pointed out and carefully detected: the inquirer is thus gradually advanced to the study of Hippocrates, of Sydenham, and of Baillon.

The author then examines the elements, the solids, the humours, the fluids, the functions, and the temperaments, which form the great outline of his physiology: he lightly touches on the opinions of Pythagoras, Aristotle, Paracelsus, Becker, and Schall: but it would be proceeding much beyond the limits of our work to follow him through this long journey; and, although there are some leading discoveries introduced, connected with the Fossils, the Hunters, the Harveys, and the most skilful practitioners of our country, we are obliged to refer our reader, however reluctantly, to the original work for further information.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

COSMOGONY.

MR. J. B. Lamarck has recently published a work, in which he has examined into the origin of our globe. He contests the popular opinion, that attributes many singularities, in its exterior form, to a storm from the south west, a conjecture which seemed supported by the circum-navigators who accompanied Capt. Cooke. After having shewn the successive changes in the situation of the great mass of waters synthetically, he proves the same *a posteriori* by a view of the great continents, of the lofty mountains, and deep vallies, in different parts of the world, which have been abandoned by the sea.

Ornithology.] M. F. Levaillant, in addition to his collection of the ornithology of Africa, has published the natural history of the more scarce birds of America and of the Indies, with coloured impressions, so necessary to illustrate this branch of natural history.

A new fasciculus of the last edition of Buffon has appeared, it closes the subject of birds, and contains twenty seven plates.

BOTANY.]—A society of physicians and naturalists have published two volumes in 8vo. with seventeen large plates, comprehending a botanical and pharmacœutic dictionary, which explains the application of those branches of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, connected with the art of healing.

The editors of this work, in what respects the vegetable kingdom, have principally referred to the plants noticed by Tournefort, in the vicinity of Paris.

It is designed for the use of medical students.

PROJECTED WORKS.]—The following four works, from the French press, are in considerable forwardness at Paris.

A new dictionary of natural history to consist of fifteen 8vo. volumes. This work is intended to comprise a general view of the three kingdoms, in which they will be scientifically explained, and their applications to medicine, agriculture, commerce and the arts; it will also include a biographical account of the most celebrated physiologists; also which will be introduced many of the professors of the museum of natural history, at Paris.

Letters from Cicero to Atticus, with remarks on the text of the original of Grævius, by M. Goussier.

Commercial Repository, in which it is designed to give a general view of commerce and navigation, and of the different establishments to promote them. It has a yearning library of books on agriculture, &c.

Agriculture, Fruit, Olives &c. by M. Goussier, with plates and portraits, 8 vols. 8vo.

The *Centurion* in the year 1793, in which was appointed from the point of the marine to that of the *Quarantaine* Port, and a young Russian who was attached to the suite published an account of the journey. This work is now translated into the French by M. L. H. Delamarre.

With Crim Tartary we are very little acquainted. This country from which the conquerors of Europe have descended, notwithstanding, many advantages it possesses, can be considered only as one vast desert. The population of the country has in vain been endeavoured to be increased, by public encouragement and protection given to settlers, to establish themselves in this territory.

The Russian embassy which passed through Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bulgaria affords an uninteresting narrative of countries oppressed by the Ottoman power, and ravaged by a succession of sanguinary princes; but M. Delamarre has enriched the original work by considerable additions, respecting the customs, manners, and laws of the inhabitants; and he has subjoined geographical elucidations on the travels through an extent of six hundred leagues.

EDUCATION.]—Madame de Genlis has published a new edition in three large volumes 8vo, of "*Les Annales de la Vertu*;" corrected and considerably enlarged.

Twenty years since, the original of this work appeared, not with that correctness, perhaps, with which a work professedly on matters of taste, should be ushered into the world. The author has availed herself of the criticisms it occasioned; the inaccuracies in chronology and history are withdrawn, and the additions the work has received, give it almost the merit of a new undertaking. If it be asserted that this work is a mere compilation, it should be recollected that it has required great and painful exertions to collect all the most memorable events, and to record all the most distinguished characters, from the earliest date of history, to our own times, and if we are rightly informed, five and twenty years have been devoted to this elaborate research. The work comprehends all the prominent events of history, all that is important in the jurisprudence of associated man, the morals and the opinions of the most celebrated philosophers are developed, and an abridged view of the manners, and customs, of the ancient nations is exhibited.

This comprehensive undertaking has depended entirely on the unremitting labour and profound erudition of Madame de Genlis; parents and instructors will feel their obligations to her, and the young will experience the advantages of her studies, by the splendid examples she proposes for their imitation.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION.]—The attention of the members was occupied by a memoir on the two different species of senna cultivated in Egypt. This plant is referred to the genus of the cassia by Linnæus: the one is called cassia senna, the other cassia lanceolata. The cassia, according to the reporter, is perennial in Africa, although annual in Europe: it grows spontaneously on the island of Philoë, in the vicinity of the first cataract of the Nile, and many other districts of Upper Egypt. It takes its name from Syene, the place of trade for this valuable drug. Many tribes of Arabia collect it in the southern desert, where it likewise grows without culture in the humid vallies. The Arabians cut the branches at the time of shedding the flower: they leave them exposed to the air, and deposit them in sacks before they are completely dried; they are then laden on camels, and conducted to Syene. The advantages of the study of botany are particularly displayed in its application to the history of this excellent cathartic. C. Delisle has discovered, that not finding a sufficient quantity for their trade, the Arabians mix a species of the cynanchum, or bastard dogs-bane, with the native senna. Of this pernicious plant Linnæus enumerates nine species: the genus and order are the pentandria digynia. The mixture of the cynanchum is very difficult to be discovered, on account of the near resemblance of the leaves. Its characters are these: "The flower hath one petal, which is spread open, plain, and

"divided into five parts. The nectarium, which is situated in the centre of the flower, is erect, cylindrical, and of the length of the petal. It hath five stamina, which are parallel to the nectarium, and an oblong biped germen. The empalement becomes a capsule with two oblong pointed pods, which open longitudinally, and are filled with seeds lying over each other, crowned with long down." The plant not being able to undergo botanical dissection in the dry and imperfect state in which it comes to England, until now the cause of its deficient operation was not understood. The inferior sorts were found to have little scent, to grow dusky, and to make a very weak solution; and it was found that this kind had leaves of different proportions from what we call the best senna of our shops, which is distinguished as of a yellowish green colour, oblong, inclining to the oval figure, pointed at the extremes, in breadth one quarter of an inch, and in length a full inch. The brightness of its colour and its acrid taste were indications of its superiority.

ANTIQUITY OF WEAVING.]—M. Ameilhon has drawn up a very long paper on the practice of weaving among the ancients. The art has contributed so much to the wealth and prosperity of this country, that if we receive no light for the improvement of our own manufactures, from the mere effect of association the subject is interesting to every Englishman. It is nearly five centuries since this art has been protected by our government and promoted by the national industry; yet, notwithstanding this great lapse of time, and the mass of talent which has been applied, many of our fabrics may at this day be considered in that infant state, which should dispose us to avail ourselves of the smallest hints from ancient or modern ingenuity.

Originally mankind, (says the reporter,) feeling the inclemency of the air, had recourse for their clothing to the skins of beasts, to feathers, to the bark and the leaves of trees. Gradually, by different expedients, their simple clothing was lighter or warmer according to the changes of the season, and the temperature of the climate. Necessity, the parent of invention, in process of time taught them the art of weaving. The reticulation in which this art consisted was rude and inelegant: practice accelerated its progress and improved the work; it became more complex, splendid, and finished.

In modern times the art of weaving has subjected to the skill of the artisan the three kingdoms of nature. The vegetable kingdom has supplied flax, hemp, the nettle, and cotton. The animal kingdom has given its wools, its skins, the filamentary industry of its insects, and even of the pinna marina. The mineral kingdom has supplied its threads of gold and silver, and preparations from a variety of mineral substances, stony and metallic.

It is well known that the cloth of the ancients was made from asbestos.

M. Ameilhon, in order to make his view of the art as comprehensive as possible, first treats of the substances employed in weaving, and then of the preparations these underwent before they were consigned to the flexible purposes of the labourer.

The first article of his memoir respects the application of flax to weaving. It was with this the ancients began the art; indeed, it is easy to suppose they would prefer those substances given by nature in a filamentary form of some length, and which therefore required no preparation. The elongation of the thread, necessary in converting the hair of animals to this purpose, was a subsequent refinement.

There is not the smallest doubt that the plant which the Greeks called *λίον*, and the Latins *linus*, was this very production: with us, it is to this day generically distinguished by the same name, and applied to the same uses.

The reporter considers this plant as the native produce of Egypt. In the time of Moses, flax was cultivated with considerable industry in that country; and it seems by a Greek inscription discovered at Rosetta, that it was the raw material of several large manufactories carried on within the precincts of the Egyptian temples.

If it be true, as Pliny and many modern writers remark, that the vigour of the plant is much more promoted by irrigation than by rain, its culture in Egypt will be more successful than elsewhere, receiving in that country humidity only from the inundations of the Nile. Whatever might be its place of growth formerly, it is now cultivated with success throughout Europe.

HENRY THE EIGHTH.]—C. Camus exhibited, in the class of literature and the fine arts, a manuscript containing letters of ratification of the treaty concluded July 1527, between Henry VIII and Francis I. which is preserved among the national archives of France. It is ornamented with the seal of Henry, very well engraved on a piece of gold, representing on one side the arms of England quartered with those of France, and on the other, the English monarch seated on his throne. On the former is this inscription: "*Ordine junguntur et perstant fudere cuncta*;" and on the exergue, on one side of the enthroned king, "*Plurima servantur*" "*foedere cuncta fide*;" on the other, the escutcheon of France and the name of the king.

GALVANISM.]—A new report is made in the class of mathematical and physical science of the institute, giving a variety of experiments on galvanism, by M. Volta.

ARRAGON.]—The Royal Society of Arragon has introduced as an honorary member D. Thomas Lolumo Perez of Bilbastro, Potter. In the preparation of brandy, copper tubes were formerly employed: this ingenious artist has contrived tubes of clay, which will prevent the present destructive consequences on the decomposition of the copper materials employed. The process consists in preparing the earth, giving it the tubular form in its plastic state, submitting it twice to the heat of the stove, and glazing it. Thus prepared, the tubes do not cost one fifth of the price of the copper; they are more durable, and the brandy does not acquire the smoky or burnt flavour. They have been employed on a large scale at the distillery of Antonio Gramontel of Bilbastro.

PHARMACY.]—The remarks of Dr. Smith on the jail fever, and on the mode of preventing its progress, by fumigations of nitrous gas, has been translated into French at Geneva, by M. Lewis Odier. At the conclusion of this work are introduced the observations of Dr. James Currie of Liverpool, on the external application of cold water in fevers.

POLITICS.]—The subject of the French revolution has already given rise to some very luminous productions; four volumes folio have just appeared, collected from the *Moniteur*, and compared with the national archives; treating of the grand events, and leading characters concerned in this important change of European affairs.

TRAVELS.]—The translation of Frederic Norden's travels in Egypt and Nubia, is announced for a new edition.

This work of Norden has attracted general attention throughout Europe, and his picturesque view of upper and lower Egypt, has equalled his industry and spirit in the undertaking. It is very singular, that the time employed in obtaining materials for this great work, in the countries of which it treats, was only nine months; but it was at a period of life, when the corporeal energies are in their highest perfection, and when the mental faculties display their greatest richness and luxuriance. Norden was born in Denmark in 1702, and was thirty years old when he engaged in this expedition.

DEAF AND DUMB.]—There is an establishment at Berlin for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, which seems even to surpass in excellence the method adopted by M. l'Abbé de l'Epeé, and by Sicard. The instructor teaches them to form certain sounds, which, though confused, and somewhat barbarous, are rendered intelligible; he likewise teaches them to assist their enunciation, by the application of the fingers to the organs of speech; this expedient indeed is not perfectly new, having been attempted at Paris with some success.

The pupils are directed to watch the lips of the speaker, and to examine at the same time as correctly as possible the interior of the mouth and the neck of the instructor is laid bare to assist them in discovering the action of the throat.

It is said these improvements have attracted so much the notice of the French teachers, that they are likely immediately to be adopted at Paris.

RUSSIA.]—This vast empire, which exceeds in extent, the boasted dominion of ancient Rome, is yet without any precise boundary to its eastern territory. The new emperor has directed a general map to be set forth of each province in the course of the ensuing spring.

NAVIGATION OF THE SCHELDT.]—It is very amusing to see at different periods the importance that accident gives to circumstances, which at other times are considered utterly frivolous. It will be recollected by every reader, that the cabinets of Europe not long since were agitating the French project of opening the navigation of the Scheldt; and hostile armies were ready to act at a moment's notice, if a bucket of sand was removed from its bed; the interests of these regular governments are now so completely changed, the tumultuous passions of haughty dictators have so far subsided, that the affair has become a matter of mere parochial regulation, where beadles and overseers will attend to settle the boundaries of their districts, and to decide on the encroachment of the waters. It is not long since the Bog of Budziac Tartary was swelled by the political storm to the same magnitude, and threatened to inundate Europe with blood.

Last summer, engineers were employed to prepare the plans for the union of the Scheldt and the Oise; to effect this a subterranean canal, in two different directions, has been proposed; that of Mr. Devie has been rejected by the commissioners, and that of the late Mr. Laurent, has been adopted; it will pass St. Quintin in its course, rendered famous for the battle between the troops of Francis and Philip the Second.

EGYPT.]—The following particulars are extracted from the report presented to the consuls of the republic of France by the minister of the interior.

During the expedition to Egypt, the antiquities, manners, arts, and natural productions of that country have not passed unobserved.

Considerable collections have been imported of minerals, plants, insects, birds, and of the subjects of ichthyology. Architectural plans and designs, perspective views, and exact copies of bas reliefs which decorated the ancient edifices, have been conveyed to us.

A large quantity of engraved stones, of medals, of curious manuscripts, and a variety of specimens illustrative of the arts, and explaining the mysteries of antiquity, have been supplied from the same source.

It would be injurious to science, and it would tarnish the lustre of national glory, to expose to neglect the acquisitions of an enterprise so singular in its object, and in the circumstances by which it was occasioned.

Whatever distinction there may be in the subjects which attract our attention connected with this event, they have but one aim and design, in which they all coincide; it is, the complete acquaintance with the country which falls under observation: there is also a reciprocal alliance between the facts connected with the ancient history of a country, those

of its modern history, and those which relate to its permanent or natural state. For these reasons the minister proposes the publication of a grand national work, which is to comprehend all the discoveries in Egypt, instead of admitting them to be frittered down into insignificance by separation.

It is suggested that the whole may be included under three great divisions:

1st. Dissertations on antiquities, and descriptions of the monuments.

2dly. Examination of modern Egypt.

3dly. The history of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms in Egypt.

The subdivisions we have no room to explain, however correct in their method and interesting in their detail. It is designed to invite the assistance of every friend of science acquainted with the numerous objects of this undertaking. The expence of the work is to be defrayed out of the public treasury, and the whole produce of the sale to be applied to remunerate those learned agents who co-operate in its completion.

Among the more essential contributors will be those men of talent who followed the French standard, and became members of the institution established at Cairo, the professed object of which was to collect every possible information on the state of Egypt through every period of its history, and, by an examination of the antique remains, to unfold as far as possible all the mysteries of this celebrated emporium of wealth and power through so many ages, until its ruin was completed by Saracenic usurpation.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.]—Dr. Herschel sent an account of the appearance of the new planet, as viewed through his telescopes. He had sought for it in vain, until he received Dr. Maskelyne's determination of its place. When viewed with powers of 600 and 1200, it could not be distinguished from a star until it was found to change its place. Its apparent diameter was not large enough to be directly determined, but it was certainly not larger than one fourth of that of the Georgian planet, and perhaps equal only to one sixth. From a rough computation of its magnitude, Dr. Herschel concludes that its real diameter is about 5-eighths of that of the moon: its light is of a reddish hue.

Mr. Gilpin also gave the Society an account of some observations. He found the planet's right ascension change from $188^{\circ} 41'$ to $181^{\circ} 30'$, while its declination increased. Mr. Gilpin observes, that its light resembles that of the planet Mars.

A letter from Mr. Schroeter of Lilienthal, respecting the planet Ceres Ferdinandia, informed the Society that he had observed a nebulosity round the planet, somewhat resembling that of a comet: the diameter of the true disk being 1. 8', and that of the nebula 2. 6', but the distinction was not always equally observable. Mr. Schroeter considers this body as of a hybrid nature, or a medium between a planet and a comet; but he imagines the apparent nebulosity to be owing to an atmosphere, and that, according to the different states of this atmosphere, the light reflected from the planet is either white, bluish, or reddish.

A letter was also read from Mr. Von Zach, confirming Mr. Schroeter's observation of the changeable light of the planet Ceres, which Mr. Von Zach had at first attributed to the haziness of our own atmosphere, until he found that M. M. Olbers and Schroeter were agreed in deriving it from a real change in the light reflected.

On the Decomposition of Water, by the late Professor Lichtenberg.

"The celebrated and very important experiment made at Amsterdam, on the decomposition of water by electricity, has been considered as completely decisive in favor of the new system of chemistry. To this much

might

might be objected, and perhaps this experiment may be ultimately the most dangerous enemy of that system. Granting the elastic fluid produced to have been a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gas, it is still a great question, whether the electrical fluid has not been decomposed, and a part of it with the aqueous vapour formed inflammable, and the other dephlogisticated air. To say that the decomposition depends only on the greater attraction of the component particles of water for caloric in consequence of an increase of temperature, is an hypothesis perfectly arbitrary.

In order to shew the difficulties in making experiments on the descent of bodies in given surfaces arising from friction and rotative motion, Dr. Young exhibited the descent of two cylinders along an inclined plane: their weights were equal, the circumferences on which they rolled were precisely similar, and they differed in nothing but the disposition of the principal part of the weight; the one having a leaden axis, the other being loaded externally with sheet lead; and when they were allowed to descend at the same instant, that which had the weight at its axis acquired a much greater velocity than the other, on account of the greater quantity of rotatory motion necessary to be produced in the descent where the lead was placed at the circumference.

Dr. Young observed in the following lecture, that the usual estimate of the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds which is 39, 2 inches, is unquestionably too great. Desaguliers informs us, that the mean of a great number of experiments by Graham gave 39, 13 inches, none of them differing from it more than 1-2 hundredth of an inch; Mr. Whitehurst makes the length about 39, 12, and Borda's accurate and repeated experiments in the observatory of Paris when reduced to English measure, with proper correction for the latitude, give nearly 39, 14: we may therefore safely take 39, 13 as the nearest to the truth. The fundamental doctrines of perspective were elucidated in the same lecture by a model, and by examples.

MR. DAVY'S LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.]—The doctrine of chemical affinity was illustrated by various experiments. And a fact of chemical action which is perhaps not commonly known, was adduced as a proof of that law of chemical attraction which assumes, "That the force of the attraction of composition is influenced by the numbers of the combining particles, that is, by the masses of the acting bodies." It was shewn that a large quantity of solution of caustic potash in water is capable of producing a permanent precipitation of barytes in a solution of muriate of barytes, though a small quantity produces no effect.

On the Injury done to Language in the late French Revolution,

By M. SICARD.

LANGUAGE may be considered in two divisions, the *lingua locuta* and the *lingua scripta*, the first is subject to change in a much greater degree than the other, from caprice and habit; the latter is much confined to the learned, and is regulated by the established laws of grammar. Great political revolutions enrich language by the accession of new ideas, and the consequent adaptation of it, for the purpose of transferring to others those new forms presented to the mind. Before the Crusades the words of the French language were neither more numerous nor more energetic than those employed by the inhabitants of uncivilized countries. The subsequent communication of that people, with the eastern empires, enlarged the sphere of their ideas, and constrained them to give to these new modes of expression: the harsh and discordant was abandoned, and the approach to harmonious modulation was successfully attempted. During each campaign of those holy wars

was the language improved, and the simplicity of the Gothic was blended with the redundancy of oriental refinement.

But this luxuriance frequently required the hand of the artist to arrange and to prune. Joinville, Rabelais, Amyot, Montagne, and Charron, employed themselves on this duty in the abundant garden; they clearly discerned the ideas, themselves invented new terms accurately to describe them, determined the intermediate or conjunctive parts, and on the model of the Greek and Latin syntax applied the principles of universal grammar to the genius of their native tongue. Clearly to express their thoughts; it was necessary they should clearly think; they possessed this faculty in an eminent degree, and have converted the dialect of a Gothic province to the language of the civilized world. Even their talents, however, left much to perform. It was not until the seventeenth century that a learned society established at Port Royal, directed its attention to the mechanism of language, in consequence, what was before particular became general, what was local universal, what was temporary permanent, and since that period the syntax of the French language has been correctly ascertained, of which the *Lettres Provinciales* supply a clear illustration.

Of the charms of poesy the French however was not yet susceptible; its tardy enunciation, its dull monotony, its mute terminations, its sounds, without either cadence or measure, seemed to render it wholly unfit for the language of the superior beings with whom the muse is conversant; but these obstructions vanished before the sublimity of Corneille, the tenderness of Racine, the simplicity of La Fontaine, and the elegant symmetry of Boileau; these masters of eloquence softened its asperities, infused into it harmony, refined its interior structure, polished its superficies, and made it beloved, admired, and studied throughout Europe.

But if great political revolutions produce extensive alterations, in a language, these are not always to be considered as extensive improvements. Of this we may produce a striking example, the subversion of order in the civil, moral, political, and sacred relations, subjects even language to similar irregularity; precision, and eloquence, grammar and rhetoric are confounded in the general ruin. When the sceptre of literature forsook the throne of science, when it was crumbled to atoms beneath the foot of the multitude, when men, useful in their families and mechanic occupations, abandoned the duties of private life, and ascending the popular tribune without talents, either natural or acquired, involved their intellects in metaphysical disputation, and affected the graces of oratory with all the dogmatism of ignorance, the concord of language was abused, the arrangement of logic was deserted, and the figures of rhetoric were distorted; all the fervor of patriotism was resigned for the jargon of faction, and for the frigidity of tyranny. The energetic accents of public principle were succeeded by the clamorous note of insolence and effrontery; the chaste and generous maxims of liberty, by the insipid vehemence of demagogues, all the polished beauty of composition, all the magic charm of eloquence, supported by correct ideas and solid reasoning, embellished by brilliant imagery and sublimity of thought, were bartered for timid words, contracted ideas, contemptible sophisms, redundant metaphors, and shapeless figures: the purity, the tranquil fluctuation, the pellucidity, the simple, and the grand, were exchanged for an unwieldy mass of pompous phraseology, for the antithesis without contrast, the epithet without distinction, and the novel without improvement.

In the popular societies the spirit of party and the love of power prevailed, and with them oratory consisted in declamation without energy, argument without method, and violence without passion. To the foaming torrent of corruption we have little to oppose, except the efforts of Port Royal, Restaut, Dumarsais, Beauzee, Condillae, and Dewailly.

In this state of degeneracy to which the language was reduced, it was absolutely necessary that the art of speaking should be restored, and that order and harmony should be revived; the glory of this undertaking is to be attributed to M. Sicard, whose learned labors have been lately directed to this important object.

REVIEW OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

Abriss der Allgemeinen Weltgeschichte, &c. Epitome of Universal History, by G. Ch. Raff, and continued by A. C. Gaspari, vol. v. 552 pages, 8vo. Gottingen, Vandenhoeck. 1 rxd. 6 gr.

M. GASPARI, who is well known by his historical and geographical works, is certainly well qualified to continue the labours of Raff, left unfinished by the death of the author. The narrative of events that have taken place from the reign of Charles V. to the present time, will occupy the fifth and sixth volumes. The fifth will comprise the history of Germany, France, Spain, England, and the Netherlands, brought down to the commencement of the 18th century, or to the succession war, and that of the north.

There remains, therefore, for the sixth volume the modern history of those states, and of all the other nations of consequence, each of which will be treated of separately. The author has selected only the most important circumstances, the authenticity of which can be established without much discussion. He has added some reflections to elucidate his subject, and to facilitate the studies of youth, whose instruction he has principally had in view. Another method of attaining this aim, which the author himself will certainly admit, would be, not to dwell too much upon the history of princes, kings, and wars, but rather to enlarge on that of the progress of nations towards civilization, on inventions and discoveries made in the sciences, arts, professions, &c. This point of view, doubtless the most interesting and the most useful in the study of history, cannot be foreign to his plan.

Historisch-Statistisches Gemaelde des Russischen Reichs, &c. Historical and Statistical Description of the Russian Empire, at the end of the Eighteenth Century. By H. Storch. vol. 6. 8vo. Leipsic. Hartknoch.

The former volumes of this work appeared last year. This will be equally interesting to a certain class of readers, being particularly devoted to the commercial history of that empire, the three first eras of which have been treated of in the preceding volumes.

The fourth epoch comprizes the years 1762 to 1800, and is divided into eight principal branches, viz. 1. The commerce in the Baltic and White Sea. 2. The commerce on the frontiers of the European dominions. 3. The commerce in the Black Sea. 4. The commerce in the Caspian Sea. 5. The commerce of the caravans on the frontiers of the Kirgises. 6. The commerce with China. The seventh of these branches comprehends the voyages undertaken with a view to make discoveries between 1764 and 1789. This part being of more general interest, an enumeration of its principal objects may not be unacceptable: 1. from 1764 to 1766, unsuccessful expedition of captain Tschitschagow, to discover a north-east passage: 2. from 1768 to 1769, expedition of captain Krenizun to survey the coasts and islands of the Eastern Ocean: 3. from 1783 to 1793, an expedition for the same purpose under the command of captain Billings: 4. particular voyages to the Eastern Ocean: 5. voyages to the Aleutian islands, and the continent of America: 6. voyages to the Kurile islands and Japan: 7. historical disquisitions on the actual extent and limits of Russian America.

rica. These have not yet been definitively fixed. However, to give some idea of them, the author describes the division of the coast of North West America according to the right of priority of discovery, pointing out the Spanish, English, and Russian possessions. In 1775, the Spaniards took possession of this coast, as high as the 58th degree of north latitude: in 1778, captain Cook visited the same coast to ascertain its geographical situation: in 1789, disputes arose between Spain and England relative to Nootka Sound, and negotiations were afterwards commenced between Spain and Russia, for fixing the frontiers, the result of which are not known.

The author concludes the volume with an historical sketch of the administrative operations of the Russian government, for the encouragement and extension of commerce. After treating of the management of the finances, he passes to the establishment of the commercial banks, and of those for mortgages, discount and insurance at Astracan, Petersburg, and Moscow. He examines the import, export, and other duties, balances their advantages and disadvantages, and concludes with an exposition of the commercial legislation of Russia, and the spirit of the system adopted by the government. The supplement contains a view of the commerce of Russia in the Black Sea, and an account of the importations in the various ports of that sea, in the years 1776 and 1777. These importations then amounted to the sum of 170,389 rubles.

Leben Josephs des Zweiten, &c. Life of the Emperor Joseph II. By J. Cornova. 614 pages. 8vo. 1 rxd. 3 gr.

These details of the life of Joseph II. are extracted from the State of Bohemia, published by Stransky: the author has added the decrees of Joseph, his confidential letters, and several other papers, dictated by the emperor himself to his secretaries. Being cotemporary with Joseph, residing at Vienna, and connected with a great number of persons in office, he was enabled to collect a variety of authentic information, which would have escaped other biographers: in addition to this, he has consulted the works of Hubner, Pezzl, Wolf, Schloezer, Schirach, yet without being biassed by the animosity of some, or the extravagant panegyrics of others.

He touches slightly upon the early years of Joseph, his education, and favourite occupations, without even dwelling upon the character of his governor, Bathiany, who nevertheless decidedly influenced that of the young prince. He treats of Joseph's various travels in Germany, Hungary, Russia, France and Italy, with the same brevity; but the following circumstance is worthy of notice; Joseph, during his residence at Paris, in 1777, predicted a great alteration in the government of France; he even spoke on the subject with several of the ministers of the ancient court, who received his advice with mistrust, and neglected to profit by it.

The best executed part of the work is the account of the wise measures of administration adopted by the emperor during the life of his mother, after he was called, as co-regent, to the head of affairs. Some of them do as much honor to his heart as to his politics. Joseph had inherited from his father debts due from the state to the amount of 18 millions of florins; upon his accession to the throne he cancelled them all, at the same time restoring to the state all the domains which his father Francis I. had purchased, and converted into family possessions. These actions may give some idea of others.

The author principally dwells upon the reforms effected by Joseph in the clergy of his dominions, after the death of Maria Theresa. He discusses and justifies them, and likewise the measures adopted by the emperor to augment the population and improve the cultivation of his provinces, by the admission of colonies of foreigners. He will now find no difficulty in convincing

vincing the world of the good intentions of this emperor, so misrepresented during his life; there are, however, some subjects on which he determines to suspend his judgment, that he may not run the risk of suffering it to be influenced by partiality. The author appears to us not quite free from the latter reproach, when he undertakes to justify Joseph's conduct towards his subjects in the Low Countries, at the commencement of the troubles which broke out there; a conduct which has been reprobated by his own ministers, and accelerated the revolution in those provinces.

Biographie des koenigl. Preuss. Geheimen Kriegsraths von Hippel, &c. Biography of Th. G. von Hippel, privy counsellor of war of the king of Prussia at Koenigsberg; partly written by himself, and embellished with his portrait. 478 pages. 8vo. Gotha. 1 rxd. 13 gr.

This life appeared at different times in the necrology, published by M. Schlichtegroll. M. von Hippel, equally distinguished for his talents as a statesman, and his personal qualities, drew it up himself, to the year 1761, the period when his public and literary career commenced. The two first books contain the history of his education, and of his studies, with many judicious reflections on the advantages and disadvantages of public instruction. At the age of twenty years, M. von Hippel went to Petersburg, where he resided long enough to collect accurate information respecting the state of that empire, and concerning Catherine II. of whom he speaks with enthusiasm, and endeavours to defend that empress against the suspicion of having contributed to the tragical end of her husband. The notices on the city and court of Petersburg, inserted in M. von Hippel's manuscript, are suppressed by the editor, whose reason for it we are unable to divine.

M. von Hippel's life exhibits many very striking contrasts: for instance, he extolled, all his life, the advantages of marriage, and was himself never married; he was always punctual to a minute, yet never wore a watch; he loved money, yet never carried any about him; he took delight in collecting round him emblems of death, yet he dreaded it at the same time; finally, he thought life burdensome and insipid, yet quitted it with the utmost reluctance. This contrast appeared, even after his death, in every thing that belonged to him: the vast mansion he occupied, wherein, during his life, reigned the silence of a convent, was converted into a post-house; his land and garden, which resembled a church-yard, was changed to an inn. His name never appeared in the titles of his works, some of which, as his Biography in an Ascending Line, have been universally admired, and several times reprinted. The editor has given at page 389. a list of these works, and likewise of those found among his papers. The first of his printed works was a poem, composed at the age of 20 years, in Alexandrine verses, entitled, Thoughts on Discontent; and the last appeared in 1794, under the title of Adventures and Frolics of Sir A. Z. He was born in 1741.

Reise durch Deutschland, Daennemark, Schweden, Norwegen, &c. Travels in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and part of Italy, in the years 1797, 1798, and 1799, 4 vols. 8vo. accompanied with plans, maps, and plates. Leipzig. 7 rxd. 12 gr.

The author of these Travels is M. Kuettner, a German of distinguished abilities. The observations contained in this work are not the result of that superficial and hasty judgment, too frequently apparent in modern travels. They offer a vast fund of instruction, by the comparison of various countries and cities, and by an examination of the productions of art and industry. A long residence in the different countries furnished the author with an opportunity of seeing objects under various aspects, and of confirming the original opinion he had formed of them. This stamps his work with the character of uncommon impartiality, and his statistical and political knowledge,

ledge, added to the information he acquired by conversing with the most enlightened men in every country, render these travels one of the most interesting collections that have appeared for several years.

The first volume describes part of Germany, beginning with Hamburg. The natives of that city are reproached with their love of money, their luxury, fondness for play, &c. These are, in some measure, counterbalanced by a great number of public establishments, richly endowed, and admirably supported, at the head of which may be placed that for the poor, which has served as a model for many others in different countries. The population of the city has been estimated at 130,000; the author, from the most exact data, fixes it at 113,000, because the number of emigrants has been frequently exaggerated, although, as he asserts, it never exceeded 5000. The revenues of the city are not completely ascertained, but they may be computed, with tolerable accuracy, at three millions of marks.

From Hamburg the author goes to Leipsic. Upon this occasion he entertains us with new observations on the government of Saxony in general. Although the elector was forced to take part in the war with France, the country has not felt it; no war subsidies have been exacted; the public funds are at a permanent elevation. Order and a prudent economy pervade every department of the administration. The taxes paid after the seven years war are diminished one third; the country exhibits excellent roads, kept in good repair; manufactures are improved, and the public coffers are filled. The commerce of the city of Leipsic is continually augmenting, and the opulence of the inhabitants increases in proportion.

The author passes rapidly over the articles of Potsdam and Berlin, two cities well known from former descriptions, and likewise Dresden, where he admired the collection of busts in plaister, from Mengs. The cities of Hanover, Lunenburg, and Lubeck, furnished no very interesting observations to the author, who concluded his tour of Germany at the town of Kiel, known for its university and its trade in timber.

The second volume contains the tour of Denmark, and begins with a description of the six dykes of the canal which unites the German Ocean and Baltic Sea. The author thinks them as well constructed as the best sluices of England and Holland. Vessels of 200 to 230 tons pass conveniently and safely. The part of the city of Copenhagen called Amalienburg contains handsome structures; but the author found every thing excessively dear there, and even surpassing, in that respect, all the other large towns he visited. The Danish government is not rich; the army and navy alone absorb one third of all the revenues of the state. In the prince royal's apartment the author observed only pictures of battles, and two portraits, one of his consort, the other of Charles XII. of Sweden. The observatory and royal library deserve the notice of a traveller. What he says of the fortress of Cronenburg as incapable of preventing the passage of the Sound, has since been confirmed by experience.

Upon entering Sweden, the author found every where good roads, but a country thinly peopled, and a soil moderately fertile. This changes, however, beyond Gothenburg, where the country assumes a more smiling aspect. In his tour of Norway, he principally confines himself to the beauties and productions of nature, which Coxe has but slightly noticed.

The city of Stockholm presents on one side magnificent palaces, beautiful squares, statues, &c. and on the other hovels built of wood. Its population has been rated at 95,000. (M. Elers computes only 80,000.) The museum of antiquities and the library are worthy of inspection: the number of artists of every description is very considerable at Stockholm. The Swedish geographical charts are the subject of a distinct chapter. In the

wardrobe are still preserved the clothes worn by king Gustavus III. when he was assassinated at the opera.

After Stockholm the author visited the university of Upsal, the library of which contains 52,000 volumes, and amongst them is the *Codex Argenteus*. In one of the rooms of this library is to be seen a large box, on which stands a smaller, both fastened with chains and bolts, and sealed. These two boxes were presented to the university by Gustavus III. with an injunction not to open them for fifty years. The botanic garden of Linnæus is well described. Professor Thunberg's cabinet of natural history is very rich and perfect; the proprietor left it by will to the university of Upsal, whereas Linnæus's son sold his father's collection to an Englishman. The remainder of the volume comprises notices on the mines of Sweden, particularly on the copper mines of Fahlun, and an interesting article on the town and port of Carlscron. The national dress introduced by Gustavus III. is retained only on solemn occasions. The German language is less common in Sweden than in Denmark; in general there are but few libraries, and a very small number of printing-houses.

From Sweden the author returns to Germany by Stralsund. We omit various details relative to Silesia, which he traversed to go to Bohemia. The city of Prague appears to him to deserve the third rank amongst the handsome and large towns of Germany, assigning the two first to Berlin and Vienna. Prague surpasses Dresden in the number of its palaces, and Vienna itself in the magnificence and number of its churches.

The library of the university, consisting of nearly 100,000 volumes, possesses an annual income of 3,000 florins, which is sometimes augmented by the chancery, and is devoted to the purchase of new works, without regarding the *index librorum prohibitorum*. The author there met with the finest new English works. The observatory, on the other hand, appears rather neglected.

The city of Vienna has been enlarged and embellished, within the last four years, by a great number of palaces, gardens, several cabinets of natural history, manufactures, &c. In going to see the tombs of the emperors, in the church of the Capuchins, the father who conducted our author, told him, that the emperor Joseph II. had permitted them to receive 30 novices, and notwithstanding the permission of the present emperor to receive more, the number 30 had never been completed. It had been before observed to the author, in Bohemia, that young men were no longer solicitous to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, that there could scarcely be found sufficient to fill the vacant cures; recourse was necessarily had to the monks, and thus the convents were depopulated. Only prelates, abbés, and very few monks, are to be met with in company at Vienna.

Amongst the public establishments, the school of surgery, and the institution for the deaf and dumb, appear to deserve the preference to all the others. The population of Vienna may amount to 230,000 souls, exclusive of the garrison; that of all the emperor's dominions, including the new acquisitions, to 23 millions (M. de Lichtenstein computes 25 millions), and the revenues of the state are estimated at 80 to 90 millions of florins.

The author enters into some details concerning the secret police and censorship of Vienna: neither of them is so severe as has been generally imagined from the accounts of travellers. The reigning emperor wished to follow the example of his uncle Joseph II. but circumstances have effected a total change: he imitates him, however, in the simplicity of his private life; his table is more frugal than that of the opulent families of Vienna, and his personal character makes him generally beloved.

The inhabitants of Vienna are not fond of tragedy. Comedy, the comic opera,

opera, and even farces are more encouraged than serious pieces. The opera seria could not long maintain its ground, and was obliged to yield to the opera buffa. Since the commencement of the war, luxury has decreased at Vienna: the inhabitants love good cheer, but to represent them as gluttons is a great exaggeration. Provisions and wine are cheap; nevertheless drunkenness is very rare, and, generally speaking, the natives of Vienna eat no more than those of England or Ireland.

We shall follow our traveller no farther. In the fourth volume he continues his route through Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, to Venice. The comments we have made will suffice to give the most favorable ideas of it, and in whatever point of view it may be considered, it appears to us deserving of an English dress.

Vermischte Schriften von C. F. Manso. Miscellaneous Works of C. F. Manso. 2 vols. 8vo. 356 and 420 pages. Leipzic. 2 rth. 12 gr.

Each volume of this interesting collection begins with poetical pieces; some are entirely original, and others are imitations or translations. In the number the author has very successfully imitated several sonnets of Petrarch, and has accompanied them with some notices on Laura, extracted from De Sade's Memoirs of Petrarch, and explanatory notes.

The memoirs in prose possess a different kind of interest. The first is Alexandria, under Ptolemy II. The author here describes the most brilliant era of the history of that city, celebrated at that time for its situation, its commerce, its literary establishments, the manners of its inhabitants, the luxury of Ptolemy's court, the character of that prince, &c. The author next examines the political situation of the city, traces the portrait of king Philadelphus, calls to mind the fate of his wife and of his sister Arsinoë, the celebrated festivals of the Dionysii, enquires into the motives of the magnificence of those festivals, and the causes of the opulence of the Egyptians, and the power of their kings. These he ascribes principally to the advantages for which this country is indebted to the Nile. This memoir, in the form of letters, is accompanied with a plan of Alexandria, constructed from Bonamy and d'Anville.

The second volume presents, in the following order, subjects extracted from the legends of past times, composed of seven poetical fictions, the subjects of which are, the gift of song presented to mankind; the age of the universe, or the civilization of man; the dream of Empedocles; love, the disciple of the muses; Astrea, or virtue amongst men; the altar of Esmanides; and a glance into elyrium. All these pieces possess originality and invention; and the circumstances of the fable are enlivened and ennobled by a moral design.

A very diffuse memoir on Greek romance occupies the remainder of the second volume. the author divides it into three classes; in the first he ranks the Milesian tales of a certain Aristides, which were known prior to the triumvirate of Sylla. One Antonius Diogenes is likewise distinguished for the kind of production which the author calls *imaginary and romantic travels*. In the second class he places the tales of the fairies, or history of men changed by the operations of magic into beasts. The first who distinguished himself in this kind of writing was Lucius of Patre, anterior to Lucian. The golden ass of Apuleius likewise belongs to this class. The third comprehends amorous stories and intrigues, the authors of which lived between the second and fifth century, and at the head of whom must be placed Heliodorus. The author afterwards examines why the Greek romance made its appearance neither sooner nor later than immediately after the period of good taste amongst the Greeks. This memoir is without doubt the most valuable piece in the collection; it concludes with several poetical attempts, fables, descriptions, &c. extracted from the amorous poetry of the Greeks.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

AMERICA.

WHILE the threatening cloud gathers over Europe, the expansive waters of the Atlantic remove the United States beyond the impending storm. The political cabals of the feudal governments do not distract their councils, or impede their prosperity. The administration of the President Jefferson is favorable to the interests of his country. A peaceful deputation has been received from the tribes of the Blue Mountains to complain of the infraction of the treaty of Greenville, to implore that the sale of spirits may be prohibited, which they observe are exchanged for the necessities of subsistence, introduce poverty into the country, and destroy cordiality in the intercourse of life. This embassy also has made the request of a few ploughs, and of a single blacksmith, to facilitate their projected improvements in agriculture.

RUSSIA.

The councils of this empire are not involved in the general intrigues of Europe. The wisdom of the new emperor has directed their attention to objects of much higher national importance. Respectable in its maritime force, and placed at a distance from the scene of convulsion, the monarchy feels its own strength and independence, and applies its deliberations principally to interior improvement. The marble palace is no longer occupied to the disgrace of public morals, but is appointed for the residence of men of virtue and science. In the gazettes which are circulated through the country, a supplement is devoted to inventions in the sciences, in arts, commerce, and agriculture. The university of Dorpat is established, and regulations are adopted for the improvement of the native language, and for the importation of productions on literary subjects. The governments of Little Russia and of White Russia, not having been accommodated to the system most suited to public convenience, have been each of them subdivided into two distinct districts.

SWEDEN.

Charles the Twelfth, whose domestic habits were so peculiar, and whose military example was so dangerous, has often been exhibited, during the last century, for the imitation of his successors, when perhaps there exists not, in the whole history of Europe, a prince who so entirely sacrificed the treasures, the commerce, and the happiness of his country to his own personal fame. At this day even the raiment of that rash and inconsiderate monarch is shewn to foreigners, as if these contemptible remnants could contribute to the dignity of the Swedish nation; and lately when the army was reviewed by the young king, decorated in all the splendor of the new military costume, he himself appeared in the simple array of his favourite predecessor. Those who recollect the interview of the duke of Marlborough with the Swedish king, at the beginning of the last century, will not consider these observations wholly inconclusive.

Works are established at Stockholm, and supported by an extensive capital, for the curious and elegant manufacture of mirrors, a branch which has never before been attended to in the kingdom.

DENMARK.

However unsuccessful the Danes have been in the conduct of war, in the peaceful arts they deserve the imitation of Europe. It will be recollected with pleasure by the friends of liberty, that this nation was the first to propose and to adopt the emancipation of their slaves in their colonial establishments, at fixed periods; whereas, at this moment, France, after exercising all the parade and ostentation of free principles, has hypocritically adopted the same coercive system which existed under the Capetian dynasty.

In other countries this trade was perhaps begun from ignorance, and continued from political necessity; but France has returned to the commerce so derogatory and destructive to the species, without the same temptation, from the vast capital involved in colonial concerns: while Copenhagen, that obscure Vandal court, which has been treated with so much contumely, stands boldly forward in the protection of the rights of the species.

In consequence of the abundance in that country, the extensive trade in corn and cured provisions has returned to its usual channel; all the restrictions which policy had recently imposed being now completely withdrawn.

GERMANY.

On an examination of the state of Vienna, the population appears to have been considerably augmented: the trade of the great commercial towns, particularly of Frankfort, and Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, are making application to the diet of Ratisbon for the enjoyment of a free trade, in case the calamities and vicissitudes of war should again return. Formerly these Hanseatic towns were enabled to assure their own neutrality and independence, instead of becoming humble suitors to a foreign council: the league they formed was so powerful, that their alliance was solicited, and their enmity feared by the greatest princes: but the peaceful schemes of commerce have been disappointed by the contests of political ambition, and the clangor of war has echoed through those edifices formerly devoted to the reception of the useful stores of the North, of the delicate fabrics of Italy, and of the gorgeous productions of Indian magnificence. To supply the exigencies of Austria, the plan of a lottery has been adopted, and the value of fifty millions of florins has been applied to it from the domains of Galicia, Bohemia, Hungary and Moravia.

PRUSSIA.

In our last number we gave some political calculations on the trade and population of this kingdom, in which it appears, that the progress of interior improvement has been much greater than in any other country of Europe. The court of Berlin continues to interfere, in a very small degree, with general politics. Within the last eleven years, from the abundant means of subsistence, and the accession of territory, the number of the subjects of this crown have increased three millions: the government has therefore been occupied in promoting industry and the arts, to give employment proportioned to the demand of its inhabitants for public support. Manufactories are established in a variety of useful branches of trade, and the castle of Oranienburg has been ceded by his majesty for an extensive cotton concern.

SWITZERLAND.

The simplicity of the manners of the inhabitants of Helvetia; the warlike temper by which they are animated; the example of the free spirit of their ancestors, for nearly five centuries; or the formidable mountains by which they are surrounded, have not been able to protect them from the encroachments of their neighbours on the western side of the Rhone. Under the semblance of liberty, with the parade of constitutions and of franchises more insulting to the understanding of man than the plain accents of tyranny, the public mind has been agitated for a considerable period; and while the emissaries of Bonaparte are employing the tumid language of natural rights and civic honors in the halls of the state, his officers are applying the military force to violate the sacred privileges of citizens. The canton of Berne is filled with French troops, and the political convulsions will probably terminate in a military death. Those who are friends to national virtue and independence, will see with compassion the state of degradation and unanimity to which this gallant people are reduced. Who does not recollect the long and violent struggles of the Swiss in defence of their liberties against the house of Austria? Who does not remember that Europe is indebted

debted to Switzerland for the art of employing infantry in war, whose battalions ranged in deep and close array, presenting on every side a formidable front to the enemy, became impenetrable as the ancient phalanx of Macedonia and Rome. To the Swiss guards the monarchs of France were indebted for their security; to the French guards the Swiss owe their destruction.

ITALY.

Pope Clement, besieged in the castle of St. Angelo by Charles V. feeding on asses' flesh, or surrendering to that temporal prince, and in the custody of Alarcon, had greater power to resist the will of his conqueror, than Pius VII. to oppose the authority of Bonaparte. The head of the church, once so formidable to all the temporalities of Europe, is found at this time celebrating in privacy, within the walls of his palace, the anniversary of his coronation, and applying the sanction of the Holy See to dignities and benefices, to which his most insidious enemies are appointed.

The little republic of St. Marino has newly organized its government. The Ligurian republic, where Genoa the Proud raised to the clouds her amphitheatres, her palaces, her towers, and her battlements, is reduced to misery and desolation, and the country is infested by a horde of lawless banditti.

The young king of Etruria appears to have contracted in Spain the superstitions prevalent in that country. In the time of James II. we experienced the evils consequent on the dominion of priests: that new kingdom is feeling the fatal effects of the authority of these ecclesiastical lords, and the territory which disputed for conquest hand to hand and foot to foot with the Roman legions, will probably become a paltry appendage to the Consular power. The Italian republic, notwithstanding the multiplicity of objects which occupy the attention of its president, does not escape the exertion of his authority: mandates are issued from the palace of the Thuilleries to assign powers to her magistrates, and to regulate her internal administration, to which the natives submit with the most patient spirit. Naples and Sicily are endeavouring to check the tide of revolution, and the parliament of Palermo has been opened with great solemnity in the presence of his Neapolitan majesty.

TURKEY.

The public mind has been so much occupied with the peace of Amiens, that little regard has been paid to the court of Solyman. We have before noticed the indications of a vast project fatal to this empire, which however has in no very ostensible form obtruded itself on our attention within the last month. The interior is distracted by rebellion in every terrific form. Paswan Oglou, who has so long raised his daring arm against the united power of the loyal bashaws, has at last considered it prudent rather to conciliate than to oppose these powerful vassals, and has therefore formed a solemn league against his sovereign with some of these provincial despots.

FRANCE.

It has long been apprehended by the sagacious politician, that the entire attention of the Chief Consul has been directed to restore France to the ancient system; and the political metaphysicians in that country have not been deficient in arguments to palliate the gradual but total change in the organization of government. The plan of public education is no longer destined to infuse in the ardent period of youth the daring and inflexible principles of liberty; the Christian religion is no longer to be conducive to private virtue and public morals, but both the one and the other are to be applied to degrade the human mind by a condition of subservience from infancy to manhood. All the proud and sublime principles of liberty are exchanged for the servility of imitation; and the slave trade is re-established on the sanguinary basis of the monarchy, *because the old governments of Europe have not forsaken the maxims of colonial oppression.* A legion of honor is projected to introduce into France a new order of aristocracy, for the old maxim is re-
vived,

vided, that no solitary tyrant can exist, that the gradations of rank are expedient in arbitrary governments.

Napoleone I. has at last ascended the throne of Charlemagne: it is true, that the kingdom of Spain, the states of Germany, and certain provinces of Italy, are not nominally subject to his imperial sceptre; but either by the arts of diplomacy or the successes of war, he has controuled their councils and contracted their boundaries. Apulia, Calabria, and the ancient seat of the tyranny of Dionysius, preserved their independence of his illustrious predecessor, but at this day the efforts of those countries have been ineffectual, and the throne of the Sicilies may be considered as a vice-royalty to the empire of France.

The supreme authority vested in the Chief Consul seems to have excited as little opposition in France, as the mere transference of an estate of Russian peasantry from one master to another, while the trifling changes of footmen and secretaries have produced a considerable movement in the public mind, and have raised between families and districts the ferocity of Caledonian clans. As the bauble of an infant, the sceptre of imperial power has been surrendered.

Those who consider kingly government necessary to order, religion, and happiness, in the present state of Europe, will feel consolation from this change, and will be gratified that after all the political vicissitudes to which France has been exposed, a system of regular government has been established, favourable to the happiness of France and the security of her neighbours. There are others more diffident, who expect no beneficial result from violence and usurpation, and considering monarchy as the most effectual means of consolidating power, and the most prompt to insure the success of its application, tremble for the safety of Europe. Such persons will not be displeased that the new measure has not been received with unanimous concurrence; that under pretence of deficient provisions, discontents are manifested which have been sufficient to excite the vigilance of the military authorities.

Whatever may be the power of France over the adjacent kingdoms, she seems likely to be disappointed in her western expedition: it is stated that few are in a condition of disease in the army at St. Domingo, but there is reason to apprehend that the number of diseased is greatly lessened by those who have fallen victims to the climate, and the dangers of the expedition. The war is carried on with great barbarity, the apprehension of a new massacre has occasioned the continental troops to retire from the Cape, and the head quarters are in consequence removed to Port Republican, where they have received supplies very seasonably, and a reinforcement of 6000 men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The treaty of peace is at last acknowledged by the minister to be extremely insecure; it seems the hopes of the vanquished are not extinguished, and that the ambition of the victor is not satisfied; that an immense peace establishment both naval and military is to take place to counterpoise that of a similar nature in France. The unfavorable parts of the definitive arrangement are attempted to be vindicated by the morifying argument of the comparative weakness of this country, and the noble marquis who conducted the negotiation had scarcely resumed his place in the senate, before he had occasion to listen to assertions of the futility of his labors, to new projects of continental alliances, to supposed encroachments of France on the maritime, commercial, and colonial rights of this country, and to the declaration that the pacific intentions of Bonaparte would probably disappear as soon as he had stored his magazines, placed his out-posts, and arranged his points of attack. Whatever may be represented of Bonaparte, to expose the artifice he employs and the hostility he designs, Lord Hawksbury introduced an apology if not a justification of his conduct, by the comparison between

his policy and that of king William of glorious memory. The peace of Ryswick negotiated by that prince, was the pledge of royal faith to preserve perpetual amity, friendship, and good understanding between the contracting parties; yet we are told by the noble Lord, that he assented to the treaty, merely to give time to arrange new alliances, and to contrive new expedients for successful war, and accordingly four years afterwards, when William had been amusing himself with the partition treaty, a new alliance was formed against France, and a new war declared. Whether the present peace will be more or less permanent, we cannot presume to determine. While we lament the uncertainty, and ardently hope for the continuance of peace, we trust to the wisdom of our rulers to exert every means in their power to prevent the destruction of the human species in a new war; but if these should be ineffectual, we do not despair; the energies of our country may yet be exerted with success, under the Ansons and Marlboroughs of our own times.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

THE subjects that have been submitted to parliamentary investigation since the date of our last number, are the following

In the House of Lords, Election of Irish Peers.

In the House of Commons, Pitt's Administration,

Militia,

Malt, Beer and Ale,

Parish Apprentices,

Sinking Fund,

Assessed Taxes,

Definitive Treaty,

Nabob of Arcot,

Bank restrictions,

West India Docks,

Grenville Act,

Bank of Ireland,

Irish Courts,

Irish Peers,

Duties,

Bull Baiting,

Lottery,

Irish Linen,

Prince of Orange,

Volunteer Corps.

The only object of magnitude which has been discussed in the House of Peers was the definitive treaty negotiated at Amiens, which, pursuant to notice being given, was debated on the 4th of May when the following noblemen joined in the discussion, Lords Grenville, Pelham and Thurlow, the Earl of Carlisle, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Apschall.

Lord Grenville—Of all other considerations by which I am actuated this day to address your Lordships, there is one that presses more powerfully than all others upon my mind; I mean the question of good faith and public honour, before which all other points sink comparatively in their importance and value. The character of the nation is what can never be given up; our wealth, our resources, our territorial possessions, are all inferior to it; they may be regained, but public faith, once forfeited, can never be redeemed. In thus noticing the

good faith and honour of the country, pledged as they were by the most solemn obligations, I have to lament the omission of two points, highly interesting in the definitive treaty. The first is Portugal, a power which was our natural ally, and hazarded every thing to promote our views, and to ensure our successes. According to a stipulation in the preliminaries, the dominions of Portugal were to have been preserved entire; but that stipulation has been done away by the cession of a part of Portugal to the crown of Spain. On the value of the territory thus given up, I do not wish so much to dwell as upon the unexpected alteration in the provisions of the first articles, and the precedent established by the change in Europe; which threatens the most fatal consequences to the lawful intercourse and political relations of every state. The consequences to this country in particular, are immediately felt, and will be found to be extremely prejudicial. You have thus compelled Portugal to abrogate the Methuen treaty, so very valuable to you in a commercial view, and for which you once thought no risk, no sacrifice, could be too great. All the privileges obtained by that treaty are surrendered, and all the benefits which it imparted are lost. With respect to the boundaries of French Guiana, taking them as they now stand, I cannot by any means discover that they are less dangerous to our interests than they were before the change effected in the definitive treaty. You have not given to your enemies less opportunities of extending their influence and their means of annoying you; you have not obtained for yourselves a more satisfactory cause for believing yourselves secure. You have given to France, at the mouth of the river Amazon, an advantageous anchorage and station for her shipping; you have given to her the command of Brazil, and of the whole of our East India trade in time of war. His Lordship next proceeded to state the neglect in the treaty of the illu-

fious house of Nassau, and then said, Another point which I cannot altogether pass over is the Cape, which in the preliminary articles was to be established as a free port, open to the trade of all nations. The full sovereignty given to the Batavian Republic over the Cape, completely destroys this regulation; and if the neutrality which is to be maintained there be urged against me, I may surely ask, what provision has been made for this neutrality? Should six ships only be stationed there in time of war, so very important is the situation of the Cape, that they would put this country to the expence of twenty four more ships for the protection of our India trade. When I consider the alteration which has taken place in the definitive treaty respecting Malta, I find the objections I had to urge anticipated by political statements in a French paper, which appears to rest upon the authority of government. The writer of these political reflections does not scruple to argue, and to argue truly, that "the definitive treaty is more advantageous, more glorious to France than the preliminaries." So says Bonaparte, and so say I, though a very humble follower of Bonaparte. The article is not, I admit, absolutely official, but it is in fact the same, and should be so considered. It has certainly been submitted to the inspection and sanction of government, for I am confident that no one in France would dare to employ his newly acquired liberty in publishing reflections of a political nature without the express and avowed consent of government. Upon the subject of Malta, as settled by the definitive treaty, the reasoning of the writer is no less remarkable than it is convincing. He says—

"In the conditions relative to Malta, that important fortress, which the friends of England had to often assigned to her, every thing is favourable to France both in the provisional regulations and the definitive arrangements. As long as the island is Neapolitan it will be French: and to make it cease to be so will require the concurrence of all the great powers. If at one day the Maltese *Langue* should become dominant, the position, the wants, the temper, the nature of that *Langue*, would bring it under the influence of the French government."

From this strain of reasoning few men will, I think, venture to differ. Every point which France could desire has been secured to her, and Malta is without even the protection of a British guarantee. With respect to its being garrisoned by Neapolitan troops, the precaution is too contemptible to be treated seriously. In the course of forty-eight hours the French troops may march and take possession of Naples, and what advantage can his Neapolitan Majesty derive from sending his troops to Malta, but incurring an idle expence, and weakening his own power at home? The

independence of Malta is, under every point of view, a chimera; and the order, as it is at present revived, is at once a combination of aristocracy and democracy, of ancient opinions and new ideas, of chivalry and philosophy. The revolutionary spirit is, it would seem, to be the chief support of the new order, and as the French writer observes,

"To add to the whimsical air of these combinations, England has contributed, as well as France, to maintain it there. It appears certain at least, that having received from the inhabitants of Malta several plans of a republic, the English have given the effect to the proposition of these islanders in the treaty of Amiens. Thus democratic principles have found protection from the power that went to war to oppose them!"

His Lordship then adverted to the impropriety in the terms of the treaty with respect to the prisoners of war; he intimated that by the deviation from the established principle, in regard to the confirmation of anterior treaties, "the old law is destroyed, a new public law commences, and what was the inference? the downfall of our naval superiority; strike the British flag, lower its dignity, debase its pre-eminence, and the greatness of the British name and nation were gone for ever."

The noble Lord (who seemed to omit nothing that could tend to establish the validity of his proposition on the impolicy of the treaty) next adverted to the resignation of the Gun trade, so intimately connected with our manufactures, the cession of Louisiana, of Martinico, and concluded a long, elaborate, and eloquent speech with the address of William III. to his parliament, on the 30th of December 1701, of which, we acknowledge we have not discovered the application to the general design of his harangue.

Lord Grenville then moved, that the House do take into their consideration, the treaty of peace definitively concluded at Amiens, on Friday se'ennight.

Lord Pelham rose in reply. With respect to the treaty's not being confirmed in the customary forms, he acknowledged it would have been more satisfactory to him had they been recognized, but that difficulties had arisen pending the negotiation in this respect: he denied that variations had been introduced between the preliminary and the definitive arrangements: that public faith had not been surrendered in the case of the Queen of Portugal, ministers having, as far as it was in their power, stipulated for the integrity of her most faithful Majesty's territories; that the exception relative to the limits of the French possessions in South America was an affair between the French and the Portuguese, over which ministers had no control. All that government had wished was not obtained in favour of the Prince of Orange, but the French had made a public acknowledgement, that the house

of Nassau had suffered losses in what was now termed the Batavian Republic, and had declared that an adequate compensation should be procured for the Prince. In respect to the Cape, which was another point to which the noble Lord had called the attention of the House, they had procured a full explanation of the stipulation respecting it, which was to be found in the definitive treaty. His Lordship contended, that no "new public law of Europe" was established by the recognition of ancient treaties not being inserted; he attempted to countervail the arguments of Lord Grenville on the subject of the prisoners, and asserted, that the island of Malta was secure from the consequences stated, if reliance might be placed on the faith of the contracting parties: he then concluded with moving the amendment of leaving out the word Friday the 14th and inserting Wednesday the 12th instant.

The other noble Lords who joined in the debate, confined themselves to the point of order. The question was put and the amendment, that the treaty be taken into consideration on Wednesday se'ennight, was agreed to, and the Lords ordered to be summoned.

In the variety of objects that devolved under the consideration of the House of Commons, very few occasioned any long debate; those which excited the greatest interest, were the Malt, Beer and Ale duties, those on imports and exports, the Bank restriction, and the definitive treaty. The first was opposed with great spirit, on the strong ground of the oppression occasioned by it to the lower orders of the community, and it was supported on the other side, by the public exigencies and the necessity of answering the national engagements. On the subject of the Bank, it will be a satisfaction to those who place implicit credit in the declarations of the minister, that he unequivocally avowed that there was no question any where, "whether or not the Bank was able to pay and discharge in any manner, any demand that could be made upon it; so that an enquiry into that matter was now totally unnecessary: it was therefore, not in consequence of any doubt or apprehension, or even reluctance of the Bank, but solely on the ground of political expediency arising out of the situation of this country, with reference to its export trade, the course of exchange, and the commercial relations of foreign nations to each other, that this measure of continuance of the restriction upon the Bank was proposed."

The duties on the imports and exports occasioned a very long debate, during which it was declared from the authority we have just quoted, "that the commercial world had been gainers by the war, that trade instead of declining had wonderfully increased, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer endeavoured to support this position, by a com-

parative view of the exports and imports and of the state of shipping." From the returns "he observed, made in the last session of Parliament, it appeared that on an average of six years preceding 1798, our imports had amounted to 190,000,000 *l.* per annum; whereas in 1801 they amounted to 29,000,000 *l.* being an increase of 16,000,000 *l.* our exports taken at the same periods, had increased from 18 to 24,000,000 *l.* the increase of our ships amounted to 2790, and the increase of tonnage to 965,000." Mr. Robert Peel admitted our commerce had flourished during the war, when it encountered no opposition, but he did not admit that the perspective of the minister was correct, as by the past no similar conclusion could be drawn of the future. "A change had now taken place; a considerable loss had been incurred in consequence of the war, which necessarily imposed an additional expence on every article of manufacture, which the manufacturers must charge upon the purchaser. We could now see our competitors in foreign markets on the grounds of merit and cheapness only, and if the consumer could meet with articles cheaper than those of our manufacturers, he would prefer those which he could procure at a cheaper rate."

The last subject we have noticed as exciting considerable interest in the House of Commons, is the definitive treaty, and it becomes us to acknowledge on this subject, that the limits to which we are prescribed will not only prevent the possibility of doing justice to the brilliant talents displayed on this question, but will even preclude the recital of all the material propositions. It is well known, that the powerful eloquence of Lord Grenville in the upper house, and of Mr. Windham in the lower, were combined to resist this treaty, and to procure an address to his Majesty, expressing disapprobation at the total omission of all commercial treaties, expatiating on the encroachments of France, expressing a firm resolution to resist every invasion of our maritime, commercial and colonial rights, and praying his Majesty to demand formal renunciations of the acknowledged privileges of this country, and the renewal of the anterior commercial arrangements with France. In the debate of the House of Lords; having already adverted to the objections grounded on the resignation of the rights of Portugal, on the neglect of the house of Nassau, on the situation of the Cape and of Malta, on the improvidence with respect to the prisoners of war, and the silence with regard to prior engagements; on the Gum trade, and on the surrender of Louisiana and Martinico, for the reason we have assigned; with whatever novel accompaniments or logical terms these subjects have been treated by Mr. Windham, we must decline passing over the same ground. The connection of the former treaties with India, met with much attention in the House of Commons this is

the Lords' House, from the talents exerted by an honourable member, well acquainted with eastern affairs. Mr. Windham said, it had been contended, that with regard to India we should be gainers by the general non-revival of treaties. The treaty principally alluded to was that of 1787, not forgetting those of 1783 and 1763. He insisted that the convention in 1787 was not only to adjust the claims arising out of the treaty of 1783, but other claims also, and particularly those which originated from the treaty of 1776; and denied that all the claims brought forward by the French in 1787 arose only out of the treaty of 1783. Besides, he said, a great part of the argument of Mr. Dundas in the debate of last night was not in point. He had made a pompous declaration of the validity of our right, and that if it was questioned, we would support it by the sword. The Right Honourable Gentleman ought, however, to recollect, and he put it to the sense and consideration of the House, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had only taken a view of one side of the question. It is not what we say on the subject that it can be determined by, but what the enemy say. The Honourable Gentleman had mounted his war horse, and, like Ulysses Ajax, had laid about his opponents as if they had been so many Trojans, which might do very well in debate, but will not hold good a moment longer than the opposite party shall cease from urging their claims. He next adverted to the proceeding with regard to the island of Elba; it was stipulated by the preliminaries that this island should remain part of the dominions of Tuscany; in order to evade which, they endeavoured to prevail on Spain to cede the island when the King of Etruria took possession of Tuscany; but he refusing to pay this garnish on coming into that spunging house, they immediately determined to rob Naples of part of her territory, and by way of compensation for Porto Ferrajo, gave the King of Etruria a draft on Piombino.

The honourable member proceeded to expose the commanding situation of France; he said, that nation had acted on the principles he had read in Polybius, by which the Romans obtained universal empire, that only Russia and England possessed resources to preserve themselves from the grasp of this gigantic monster. In fact, said he, Europe is gone; but that is nothing to us; this country is an island, we can take to our boat and seek out new interests in other parts of the world. But he denied the truth of this reasoning, for he insisted that we could go no where but France would follow us wherever we beat our course. If we went to America, thither France would pursue us; and we had lately furnished her with the means to annoy not only ourselves, but the Americans also. In the West Indies France would follow us like a ghost.— Possessed as she was of Guadaloupe, Demarara, Essiquibo, and other valuable

islands, they will not fail to form there a power which will equal if not exceed our own.

Mr. Windham considered port Hillsborough a second Brest to France; he said we had lately had a war of arms; that we were now to have a war of custom-houses; that the whole weight of French power would be directed against our commercial influence: he adverted to the pernicious tendency of French principles which had at first been permitted to steal their way, and at last to establish themselves in the heart of the country; and he considered the wantonness of the public prints as having assisted these dangerous intruders; and he gave some observations, perfectly new if not perfectly correct, on the national wealth; the strictures on the indignity with which our plenipotentiary was treated, and on the intrigues of France in Asia and Africa; he concluded with a motion for an address, the substance of which we have already detailed.

Lord Falkstone seconded the motion and Lord Hawksbury rose in reply; his answer in many respects was similar to what we have given of Lord Pelham's speech in the other House, and comprized a long and eloquent vindication of the treaty of Amiens. He drew a comparison between England and France, to countervail the representations that had been made derogatory to this country; he said the navigation of France is reduced, and scarcely has she a merchant vessel. The sources of our naval greatness were all improved, while those of France were equally diminished. He compared our different branches of trade which nurse seamen with those of France, and showed how much ours are increased, while the reverse is the case with regard to France. Her Mediterranean and Levant trade is the only one unimpaired, and that does not breed hardy seamen fit for the ocean. Her great nursery the West India trade is destroyed, while ours is augmented. An Hon. Gentleman formerly said, our power was more splendid than solid; I say that of France. The situation of Britain is solid, as her capital is greater than her territory, while the reverse is the case with regard to France. The power of France, alarming as it is from its extension, is liable to fall to pieces; her objects are too numerous; we have the means of supporting, improving, consolidating, and defending our country. The next question is, what is our security for the peace? He owned that altho' the general terms of the peace were satisfactory, yet that any peace that could be made must be considered, under all circumstances, as extremely insecure. His Lordship concluded with an amendment to the address, expressive of the full approbation of the definitive treaty.

On the motion of General Gascoyne the question of adjournment was put from the chair, when there appeared a majority of fifty-two votes in favour of it, and Messrs. Addington and Pitt were on this occasion left in the minority.

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Notices of New Works.

DR. TUNTON is engaged in the translation of Linnæus's Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms, which, with the Animal Part just published, will complete the Systema Naturæ.

A new and improved Collection of the most celebrated Epitaphs and Inscriptions Vol. I.

through England and Wales, will be published in a few weeks.

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Broad Grins; comprising, with new additional tales in verse, those formerly published under the title of My Night Gown and Slippers: by George Coleman, the younger.

To those interested in the approaching general election, the new edition of Mr. Oldfield's History of the Boroughs and Parliaments of Great Britain, will be highly

necessary, containing much useful information on that interesting subject.

The Rev. Mr. Evans is preparing the seventh edition of his Sketch of the Denominations into which the Christian World is divided. The sixth edition has sold with astonishing rapidity; three thousand having been disposed of in the course of about eighteen months: the portraits have given much satisfaction.

Mrs. Somerville is still exerting her talents for the benefit of the rising generation: She has now nearly ready for publication, the New Children in the Wood; Matel Woodbine, The Birth Day, and some others. She is also preparing new editions of Familiar Conversations, Lessons for Children, Grandmother Stories, &c.

Mr. Mason's New Speaker has met with that reception which his abilities and industry deserve. The second edition is in the press. It is his intention to publish a sequel to it.

A novel entitled the White Knight, in 3 vols. is nearly ready for publication; also, another from the pen of the author of Metterville, or the Chance Pedestrian.

New Projects, Public Works and Events.

SUBMARINE VESSEL.

On the 13th of last month, the Earl of Stanhope intimated to the Peers a new project of marine destruction so complete, that with 15lbs. of powder, a first rate ship of war would be blown to atoms.

The solemnity with which this communication was made will be recollected by many of our readers. Every chemist is acquainted with the improvement in the means of powerful combustion by the oxygenated muriatic acid: but it seems this discovery by submarine vessels to extend the application of gunpowder below the atmospheric medium, is not so generally ascertained.

In the 15th volume of the Repository of Arts and Manufactures, article 65, we have the description of an invention by D. Bushnel of Connecticut, which invalidates every pretension to novelty in the affair thus gravely announced to our hereditary legislature.

In our next number we propose to give a particular account of the machine, and of the experiments upon it: in the mean time, those who wish for more early information may refer to the work we have mentioned, where they will procure the satisfaction they desire.

The apprehension of the noble Lord whose attention has been so strongly attracted to this naval engine, has probably arisen from some information he has received of its practical application by persons hostile to the interests of this country.

MILITARY COLLEGE, BAGSHOT.

Those who consider the honor and secu-

rity of the country materially concerned in the improvements of military tactics, will have seen, with concern, the neglect of those institutions in England which conduce to a regular and scientific acquaintance with the military art. In France, Germany, and Prussia, the duties of a commander in the field are considered to involve some of the most elevated attainments in the sciences; geometry, fortification, geography, language, and all the athletic arts are studied and practised; and however seriously we may lament the cause of war, if it be necessary in the present state of political affairs, we approve of every institution that can facilitate the acquisition of the art on which its success depends. With these views we announce, with pleasure, the project of a college at Bagshot for the instruction of youth in military tactics, under the patronage of the highest authority in the kingdom. The construction of the building is committed to the direction of Mr. James Wyatt, surveyor-general of his Majesty's works. The space within the exterior wall is to be about 14 acres: this extent is to include the courts and gardens. The whole is to be in the distinction of architecture, called the absolute or ornamental gothic; simple and elegant, but not in the florid style of the fifteenth century. Apartments will be assigned to the professors and pupils; halls, studies, a chapel, and a library will be included in the undertaking; and houses will be erected for the governor and lieutenant-governor. Such is the general plan of this extensive scheme.

COPPER.

The present very low price of copper it is feared will be the means of stopping some of the principal mines in Cornwall, as the returns are found unequal to the expence of working them.

MANGANESE.

A valuable mine of manganese has been recently discovered near Exmouth, from which port several vessels sail every month laden entirely with that article. The mine already produces the proprietor a net profit of 50l. per week.

THAMES AND MEDWAY CANAL.

The first three miles of the Thames and Medway Canal were opened for navigation on the 1st of May. The committee, with Sir William Geary, their chairman, came down in their boats from near Hyam to the basin at Gravesend; then retired and dined at the Falcon-tavern, Gravesend. Great part of this canal is on the noble scale of 32 feet in width; and as far as it has gone does great credit to Mr. Dodd, its first projector.

FIRE AT WOOLWICH.

Thursday morning, May 20th, about four o'clock, the soldier on guard discovered a fire that had broke out at the Repository in Woolwich Warren. The alarm bells were rung, and the drums beat to arms, when every effort was immediately used to stop its progress. The gates of the Warren were shut, to the exclusion of the town's people, who in their officious zeal might have produced that confusion which it was the wish of the military power to prevent. Towards five o'clock the fire raged with uncommon fury, threatening the destruction of all the adjoining buildings. When it spread nearer and nearer to the Laboratory, the consequences of an explosion were so truly alarming, that at one time, to prevent a greater evil, it was in contemplation to batter it down with cannon. The wind, however, very fortunately confined the devastation to the Repository. After two hours laudable exertion on the part of the soldiers, firemen, and some of the inhabitants of the town, who were afterwards admitted, the fury of the flames began to abate, and the fire was gradually mastered in such a manner as to dispel every alarm for its farther progress. The first and chief care was to remove the bombs and mortars from the imminent danger in which they were situated. Besides the fears for the laboratory, in another building adjoining were about six thousand gun-carriages, and vast quantities of ammunition, in store-houses and workshops. With the exception of three mortars, which made a terrible explosion indeed, all the articles of a precarious nature were removed. The curious articles destroyed consisted of arms of a rare kind—Tippoo Saib's gun—Indian wall pieces—a variety of cannon—rockets—in short, almost every article used in the military art, together with every specimen of warlike weapons. A private letter says, "From the in-

vestigation which has taken place into this calamitous circumstance, there is but too much reason to believe that this disaster was not the mere effect of accident. The fire broke out at one and the same time in three different places, besides which a great mass of combustible materials has been discovered. The loss to government will be immense. The damage done at the model-room is particularly to be lamented, as several choice works of art have been destroyed without the power of reparation. It is, however, with pleasure we hear, that the injury done to the beautiful model of the Rock of Gibraltar is not so great as was at first represented, it having sustained but a slight damage, which can be easily repaired, and the whole restored to its original state."

CARN CON.

Inquisition before the Sheriff of Middlesex and a Special Jury. The Rev. Mr. Markham v. Fawcett.

This was an action for criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at 20,000l. The Defendant had suffered judgment by default, and the Jury were impanelled to assess the damages.

Mr. Erskine stated, that the Plaintiff, the Rev. George Markham, was the third son of his Grace the Archbishop of York. In the year 1789 he married his present wife, Miss Sutton, the daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. of Norwood, in Yorkshire. The Plaintiff and Defendant had been bred up together at Westminster school; they were afterwards fellow students at Christ Church, Oxford. After they had left college, and the Plaintiff had retired with his wife and family to his living in Yorkshire, the Defendant unhappily came into the same neighbourhood to reside. The Plaintiff looked upon him as a brother, and admitted him into his family as such; he introduced him to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, recommended him to every person of respectability, and behaved towards him with that real friendship and affection which rendered the return the Defendant had made, base and wicked in the extreme. No suspicions were excited by any part of the behaviour of the Defendant, Mr. Fawcett; and dreadful it was to state, that the criminal intercourse existed five years antecedent to its discovery, and that at the period of the discovery, Mrs. Markham had become the mother of nine children, seven girls, and two boys. The Plaintiff was thus not only deprived of his conjugal felicity, but was placed in a situation with regard to his children too horrible to describe.

The adultery having been admitted by the Defendant's suffering judgment by default, there was no evidence to that point.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Norwich, Captain Markham, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir William Foulis, and several other witnesses, deposed to the happy and affectionate manner in which

which Mr. and Mrs. Markham lived together before she became the victim of the Defendant's seductive arts.

Mr. Burchell, the Under Sheriff, recapitulated the evidence, and the jury having retired near an hour, returned with a verdict for the Plaintiff.—Damages 7000*l*.

NAVY.

It is stated from authority, that more than eleven millions of acorns have been planted this year in the Royal Forests and Chaces, for the farther increase of timber for the use of the navy.

GARNERIN, THE AERONAUT.

On the 3d of June the celebrated Mr. Garnerin will ascend from Marlborough Gardens, Chelsea, in a balloon; when at the height of 10,000 feet, it is proposed to separate a parachute attached to the balloon, by which M. Garnerin is to descend to the earth, leaving the floating globe to the mercy of the elements. The time appointed for his departure on this aerial expedition is three o'clock P. M.

AGRICULTURE.

The land proprietors upon the rivers Pink and Store, near Stafford, have constructed an aqueduct under the river Pink, composed of cast iron cylinders 5 feet in diameter, and 135 feet in length, which, by drainage and discharging stagnant waters, will highly improve a large tract of morassy land: and this land, by embankment, has been secured from injury by floods. These improvements extend to 500 acres.

A gentleman named Seaton, has lately brought into a state of excellent cultivation, 5 or 600 acres of forest land in the neighbourhood of Slaugham, Sussex; upwards of 100 acres of which are this year sown with wheat, and promise a plentiful crop. Mr. Seaton manured principally with chalk brought by land carriage from the Surry Hills, near Riegate.

We are pleased to hear that an extension of the Ouse Navigation to the spot originally intended near Mr. Grainger's house, in the parish of Slaugham, is again talked of as likely to be carried into effect. By such an extension, thousands of acres of land at present unprofitably lying waste, might be brought into culture by the free use of chalk, which would be thereby conveyed within easy distances by water carriage; and the company of proprietors and individuals would shortly be remunerated for their labour and expence.

By the new inclosures in the Yorkshire Wolds, about 10,000 acres of fresh land will be taken into tillage.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

At Pontefract Sessions the cloth supervisors delivered to the Magistrates the account of the quantity of cloth milled in the West Riding last year, of which the following is an exact statement, together with that of the preceding year:

BROAD CLOTHS.		Pieces.	Yards.
Milled last year	-	285,851	9,263,966
—this year	:	264,082	8,699,242
Decreased		21,769	564,724

NARROW CLOTHS.		Pieces.	Yards.
Milled last year	-	169,262	6,014,480
—this year	:	137,231	4,893,534
Decreased		32,031	1,180,946

At the above sessions, Henry Dobson, a native of Norwich, lately residing near Rouen, in France, was found guilty of having in his possession at Ossett, near Wakefield, plans of machines used in the woollen manufactory, which he had collected with an intention of conveying them to France. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in York Castle, to pay a fine of 300*l*. and to be imprisoned till the fine is paid.

LEAD AND COPPER WORKS.

Lord Grosvenor, it is said, has derived upwards of 50,000*l*. per annum for the last two years, from his newly discovered lead mines in Flintshire; and another vein has recently been found which promises to be equally productive.

At Margam, in Glamorganshire, a stupendous machine is now erecting to roll copper. Two vast wheels of iron 24 feet in diameter are set in motion by a steam engine; one of the wheels, called a fly, makes 30 revolutions in a minute, and regulates the movements of the whole machine. Notwithstanding the number of iron works already established in Glamorganshire, nearly 20 blast furnaces are now erecting or in contemplation.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.

After a contest of five days, Sir Henry Peyton was elected Member of Parliament for the county of Cambridge. The numbers were—for Sir H. Peyton 1582, Lord C. Somerset Manners 1500.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

Births.] The lady of J. E. Liebenrood, esq. of Prospect-hill of a son. The lady of Barnard Brocas, esq. of a daughter.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. J. Bolley, surgeon, to Miss Charlotte Pocock, daughter of the late Capt. P.—The Rev. R. Vaughan of Farnborough, to Miss Monk, daughter

of John M. esq. of Bath.—Mr. Cooke of Padworth, to Mrs. Stroud of the same place.

Died.] At his lordship's house in Windford castle, Mrs. Douglas, wife of the bishop of Salisbury.—Mr. Paul Perryman, mayor of Windford.—In the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Hervey of Hawthorn-hill.—At Donnington, near Newbury, Mrs. Barton, aged 82.—

Mrs. Faulkner, wife of Mr. F. of Padworth-hatch farm.

BUCKS.

Married.] At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Mr. T. English of Great Marlow, linen-draper, to Miss Sophia Medwin of Woodbury in this county.—Mr. Thomas Linnell of Woughton on the Green, to Miss Sarah Townhend, youngest daughter of Mr. T. of Bourton, Warwickshire.

Died.] At Hambleton, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Surtees, relict of Aubone Surtees, esq. of Penwell, Northumberland, and mother-in-law of the Lord Chancellor.—The Rev. Thomas Bradbury, vicar of Bradwell.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Gibbons of Dublin, to Miss Monk, eldest daughter of Mr. M. of Parkgate in this county.—Capt. Atkinson, to Miss Dillon of Chester.—Walter Daniel, esq. of New Port, in the Staffordshire Potteries, to Miss Tagg of Rhode Cottage, near Sandbach in this county.—At Great Budworth, Mr. John Beckett, eldest son of Allen B. esq. of Brown Park, to Miss Taylor, daughter of Mr. T. of Appleton.—Lieut. Glegg of the Royal Lancashire Volunteers, to Mrs. Pollitt of Gately-hall in this county.

Died.] Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. H. butcher, of Chester.—Aged 13, Miss Sophia Bridge, daughter of Mr. John B. of Frodsham.—Mr. Woolley of Chester, baker.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Capt. Paul Tremearne of St. Ives, to Miss Phillips of Ludgvan.—At Helfston, Mr. William Hicks, late of the Royal Cornwall Militia, to Mrs. Gray.—At Stratton, Mr. H. James, saddler, to Miss M. Avery, both of that place.

Died.] At Bristol, (whether he went for the recovery of his health) Henry John, esq. of Croftwest in this county.—Mr. Richard Avery, officer of the customs at the creek of Boscastle.—Miss Patty Gwynnap, daughter of Mr. John G. of Falmouth.—In his 48th year at Hatt, near Saltash, W. Symonds, esq.—At Bokenna, much regretted, the Rev. Thomas Wills, B. A. aged 62 years, many years minister of Silver-street and Islington chapels.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Robert Collins, esq. of Petreel Green, to Miss Hodgson of Carlisle.—At Penrith, Mr. Robson, ironmonger, to Miss Pattinson, daughter of Mr. Isaac P. both of that place.

Died.] Joseph Blain, M. D. of Carlisle.—Aged 80, Mr. Robert Bowman of Spittlehouse, near Carlisle.—At Peeletown, Mr. W. Kelly, in an advanced age.—At Proudest-hill, aged 38, John Liddell, esq.—At Bootle, Miss Smith, in the 21st year of her age, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of that place.—At Whitehaven, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. Brathwaite, wife of Capt. B. of the ship Flora of that port.—At Carlisle, Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Mr. John

F. of that city, manufacturer, in the 41st year of her age.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashborne, John Dunningill, woollapler of Castle Donington, Leicestershire, to Miss Frances Sutton of Blore, near the former place.—Mr. C. Farnworth of Bakewell, to Miss Catharine Carrington of Sheffield.—At Eckington Mr. W. Mullens, to Miss Sarah Gray, daughter of Mr. John Gray.

Died.] After a short indisposition, Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Francis B. esq. of Holbrook.—Aged 66, Mrs. Bateman, widow of the late Mr. John B. of Derby, attorney at law.—Aged 61, the Rev. W. Pickering vicar of Mackworth.—In the 83d year of his age, Mr. Edward Gadsby of Headlowfield.—Much respected, Mrs. Chetham of Buxton.—Advanced in years, Mr. Joshua Dannat of Shottle.—In the 93d year of his age, Mr. Cowlihaw of Ashborne.—Thomas Clarke gent. of Derby, in the 81st year of his age.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, John Moyle, esq. merchant, of Portsmouth, to Miss Margaret Turner of Exeter.—In London, Mr. Green attorney at law, of Exeter, to Miss Burgess, late of Topsham, and sister of the late Capt. B. of the navy.

Died.] At Swilley near Plymouth, in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. James Furneaux.—Mrs. Hugh Oxenham, aged 82 years.—Mrs. Marchant, widow of the late Mr. M. of Exeter.—Aged 65, Mrs. Eliz. Kenton, relict of Mr. W. K. schoolmaster of the same place.—At Lympstone near Exmouth, Mrs. Adams, aged 102 years, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of —Hutchinson, esq. of Heavitree.—The Rev. Richard Abraham, rector of Loxbeare.—Mr. Henry Norman of Applepen, formerly a Newfoundland merchant.—Miss A. Cullen, daughter of the late Dr. William Cullen of Edinburgh.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. E. Bradford, rector of Stalbridge, to Miss Paget of Douling, Somersetshire.—At Osborne, Mr. Dyke of Yarlinton, to Miss Loader of the former place.—At Stoke Abbot, near Beaminster, Mr. George Silk, sail-cloth maker of Beaminster, to Miss Eliz. Fowler of the former place.—Mr. Lewis, attorney at law, to Miss Albertina Wilmot, both of Sherborne.—The Rev. Samuel Byam, rector of Wyke Regis and Portland in this county, to Miss Welth of Manchester square.

Died.] In the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. Samuel W. and second daughter of Simon Pretor, esq. banker in Sherborne.—At Dorchester, aged 66, Mrs. Parsons.—At Burton near Dorchester, aged 77 years, Mr. Thomas Nicholls, an eminent farmer and maltster.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Durham, George Clayton, M. D. to Mrs. McDonald.—Mr. Jonathan

Walton, farmer, at Coxhon, to Miss Burdison of Durham.

Died.] At Middleham, aged 55, Mrs. Tayler, wife of George T. esq. and daughter of Mrs. Ashworth of Durham.—At Durham, the Rev. John Robson vicar of Sockburn, and curate of St. Nicholas, and St. Giles in Durham.—Aged 83, Mr. William Robinson, saddler, of Durham.—Aged 95, Mr. J. Wann of Durham.—At Gatehead, Miss Scourfield, daughter of the late Mr. Simeon S. of Gatehead: and on the Wednesday following her mother Mrs. S.

ESSEX.

Married.] W. Cold, esq. of Woodham Mortimer-hall, (one of the coroners for this county) to Miss Kemball, eldest daughter of Vero K. esq. of Witham.—Mr. Thomas Dixon, merchant, to Mrs. Campling, both of Colchester.—The Rev. W. R. Wake, rector of Great Bromley in this county, and vicar of Backwell, Somerset, to Miss E. A. Carles, second daughter of Joseph C. esq. late of Brown's Green, Staffordshire.—At Colchester, Charles Mason, esq. R. N. to Miss Nicholson of North-hill, Colchester.—Thomas Pyches, esq. of Alderton, to Miss E. Rout, youngest daughter of Richard R. esq. of Stowmarket.—At Watlingham, Mr. George Wood of Bishopsgate street, to Miss Sarah Preston, daughter of James P. esq. of Sewardstone.—At Barking, Richard John Brassy, esq. eldest son of the late Nathaniel Brassy, esq. of Lombard street, banker, to Miss Ann Ibbetson, third daughter of Samuel I. esq. of the same place.—At Colchester, Richard Twining, esq. jun. of London, to Miss Smythies, eldest daughter of the Rev. John S. of Colchester.—Mr. T. Frickitt, surgeon, of Witham, to Miss Rebecca Poole, only daughter of Mr. John P. of the same place.—At Little Baddow, W. Simes, esq. of the second West India regiment, to Miss Clark of Little Baddow mills.

Died.] Mr. Hearne, plumber and glazier of Maldon.—Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Blyth of Colchester.—At his daughter's house at Witham, aged 85, Alexander Watton, esq. many years secretary to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, which important trust he discharged with fidelity and honor.—In the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Lucell of Chelmsford.—After a long and painful illness, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Richard K. of Kelvedon.

GLOUCESTER.

Married.] Mr. Holt of Gloucester, to Miss A. Atcherley, second daughter of the Rev. James A. late of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Samuel Cox of Winchcomb, to Miss Perrin of Sudeley castle.—Mr. B. Stacey of London, wholesale linen-draper, to Mrs. Bletchley of Gloucester.

Died.] At Winterborne, Edmund Probyn, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county.—At Gloucester after a painful illness, aged 86, lady Hicks, relict of Sir H. Hicks, bart.—Mrs. Winning, wife of Mr. W. of Brimsfield.—Mrs. Mills, wife of J.

M. esq. of Miserdine.—At Worcester, Mr. John Hickey, youngest son of Mr. W. H. of Beckford in this county.

HEREFORD.

Married.] Richard Chambers, esq. of Whitborne court, to Miss Gray, only daughter of R. Gray of Great Ealing Mid. Essex, esq.

Died.] At Credenhill, in the 72d year of his age, Mr. John Hardwick, a respectable farmer.—At Kingston, Miss Turner, daughter of Mr. T. of that place.—At London, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Dr. J. archdeacon of Hereford.—At Devereux, Wootton, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Whitney.—At Malvern-wells, John Muscott, esq. late of Crumppack.—At her brother's house in Hereford, Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. H. of the Temple, London.

HEREFORD.

Births.] At Lamer, the lady of Charles Drake Garrard, esq. of a daughter.—At Bayfordbury, the lady of William Baker, esq. M. P. of a son.

Married.] Mr. Goode, surgeon, of Fuckeridge, to Miss Pochin, eldest daughter of George P. esq. of Newport, Essex.—Richard Hail Gower, esq. of Chelmsot, to Miss Emptage, daughter of the late commodore E. in the service of the India Company.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Hambly of Mundeck house.—At her house the Priory, Hitchin, lady Penelope Farnaby Radcliffe, widow of the late Sir Charles. F. R. bart.—Mr. Timothy Healey, apothecary, of Great Berkhamstead, aged 63.—At Colney, near St. Albans, in his 62d year, Mr. Nourie of Welbeck street.

HUNTINGDON.

Died.] At Sawtrej lodge, George Walton Furness, esq. medical student of the university of Glasgow, and adopted son of the late Dr. Walton of Upton, who died in the year 1782, leaving him a handsome fortune.

KENT.

Births.] The lady of George Dering, esq. of Barham-court, in this county, of a son.—At Godington, the lady of Mr. Toke, esq. of a daughter.—At Linton-place, the lady of Col. Rochfort of a son and heir.

Married.] At St. Peters, Isle of Thanet, R. Burton, Esq. of Soho-square, to Miss Crofts.—In London, Capt. M'Murdo, of the 8th regt. of foot, to Miss Jane Oway, of Seven Oaks.—Mr. James Trimmer, of Brentford, to Miss Cornwallis, daughter of the Rev. W. C. rector of Petersham and Eltham, in this county.

Died.] In an advanced age, Mrs. Fielding, widow of Henry F. well known by his writings in the last century.—At Margate, F. Cobb, esq. in the 75th year of his age. As a Magistrate and a man he lived generally beloved.—At her house at Richborough, Mrs. Mary Jenkin, widow of the late T. J. gent. in her 87th year.—At Lydd, Mrs. Barling, wife of Mr. David B. brewer.—At Margate, Mr. James Delafons, formerly of the Broadway, Blackfriars, aged 76.—Mrs.

Susan

Salem Monk, of Wareham.—At Cooling-court, in the 36th year of her age, Miss Mary Smith, second daughter of T. S. esq. of Eastborough.—At Boughton-court, of a decline, Miss Catharine Clifford.—After a severe and lingering illness Mrs. Elizabeth Poole, of Maidstone, in the 73d year of her age.—At Seven Oaks, Mr. Henry French, surgeon and apothecary, of that place.—Aged 62, Mrs. Lapine, wife of Mr. C. L. of Canterbury.—At Dover, Miss Boyd, sister of Sir J. B. bart. of Dauson.—At Beckley, Mrs. Masters, aged 34.—At Margate, T. Miles, esq. late of Brentford, in the 55th year of his age.

LANCASHIRE

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Armstrong, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Hetherington, daughter of Mr. Joseph H. of Carlisle.—William Nicholson, esq. Capt. in the 2d. regt. of Royal Lancashire Militia, to Miss Hannah Roe, third daughter of W. R. esq. of Liverpool.—At Lancaster, Mr. John Garner, of Poulton, by the Sands, to Miss Burton, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. of the same place.—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Jarvis to Miss Penelope Leadbeater.—Mr. John Elliot to Miss Slack, both of Manchester.

Dead.] Aged 68, Mr. W. Dalrymple, of Lancaster, formerly a captain of his port.—At Skerton, aged 45, Mr. John Watkinson, attorney at law.—After a very short illness, aged 60, Mr. Elijah Salthouse, of Ulverston, one of the people called Quakers.—Suddenly, at the advanced age of 80, Thomas Machell, esq. of Aynscombe, near Carmel.—At Middlewich, in the prime of life, Mr. John Ravenscroft, corn-merchant, of Manchester.—Aged 28, much esteemed, Mr. Henry Sergeant, of Preston, printer and bookseller.—At Manchester, Mr. Archibald Thompson, lately a commander in the African trade, from Liverpool.—At Warrington, Mr. William Cockerell, late captain of the Alexander of Liverpool.—At Kidderminster, Mrs. Grant, wife of Mr. R. Grant, merchant, of Liverpool.—At Upholland, in the 48th year of his age, Rev. John Fawell, minister of that place.—Mr. Wright, many years captain of a vessel from Liverpool.—After a long indisposition, Christopher Heysham, esq. aged 78 years.—Edward Lodge, esq. attorney at law, Preston.—In the 67th year of his age, Rev. Thomas Baldwin, A.M. near of Leyland, who for half a century had constantly resided in and done the duty of that extensive and populous parish in an exemplary manner. He had been for thirty years an active magistrate for this county.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Dead.] Aged 78, deservingly lamented, Thomas Chapman, gent. of Leicester. He was lineally descended from Sir Isaac Newton's own sister, the being his grandmother.—Mrs. Butler Danvers, wife of the Hon. A. R. Butler Danvers, of Swithland.—Mrs. Oliver, wife of Peter O. of Leicester.—Of a malignant fever, Miss S. Hunt, aged 15:

and a few days afterwards, Miss M. Hunt, aged 16; two amiable young ladies, daughters of Mr. John H. of Newton-unthank.—Mrs. Bell, relict of Mr. John B. of Leicester.—At Lutterworth, Mr. Bugeat, attorney at law.

LINCOLN

Married.] At Norton, near Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Foster, of Dunston, to Miss Eliza Watkinson.—At Lincoln, Mr. Joseph Hunt, farmer, to Miss Houlding.—At Gainsborough, Mr. George Watkinson, to Miss Ann Ridgill.

Dead.] Suddenly, Mrs. Harriet Rice, of Fikerton.—Mr. William Ferris, of the same place, farmer.—Mrs. Palgrave, wife of Mr. P. of Wellings.—At Kilton, Mrs. Boston.—Mr. Hollings, cornfactor, of Stamford.—Mr. Robert Black, of Sleaford, aged 21.—After a long illness, in the 47th year of her age, Mrs. Atlay, wife of Rev. Mr. A. of Stamford, and sister to Miss Ada Robinson.—At Brumby, near Brigg, William Clarke, gent. aged 78.—Aged 100, the widow Palmer, of Stamford-Baron.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Births.] The lady of Thomson Hankey, esq. of Broad-street buildings, of a daughter.—Mrs. Massy Dawson, of Duke-street, Portland-place, of a son and heir.—The lady of Dr. Fraser, of Lower Grosvenor-street, of a daughter.—In Soho-square, Mrs. White, widow of the late John W. esq. of the House of Commons, of a son.—In Somerset-place, the right hon. lady Louisa Rodney of a son.—In Duchesse-street, Portland-place, the lady of Charles Rowland Cotton, esq. of a son.—In Devonshire-place, the lady of James Wildman, esq. of twins.—In Conduit-street, the right hon. lady Frances Moreton, of a son and heir.—In Gower-street, the lady of John Purcell, esq. of a daughter.—In Manchester-square, the lady of T. Wheeler Milner, esq. of a son.—In Manchester-street, the lady of the Rev. Charles Digby of a son.—In Bolton-row, Viscountess Chetwynd of a daughter.—In York-street, the lady of the hon. Edward J. Turnour of a son and heir.—At Clapham, Mrs. Mann of a daughter.—Signora Storace, of Covent-garden Theatre, of a son.—In Stratford-place, the lady of Lawrence Dundas Campbell, esq. of a daughter.

Married.] Henry Steel, esq. merchant, Leadenhall-street, to Miss Page, of Knightsbridge.—Gilbert Mathison, esq. to Miss Farquhar, eldest daughter of Sir Walter F. bart.—Nicholas Power, esq. late of Seville, to Miss Ellen Strange, third daughter of Peter S. of Aylwaddstone, county of Kilkeny, esq.—John Weir esq. of Devonshire-place, to Miss Bruckers, of Quebec-street.—Samuel James Arnold esq. son of Dr. A. of Duke-street, Westminster, to Miss Matilda Caroline Pye, daughter of Henry James P. esq. poet laureat, Joseph Warner esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Hoadly Ather.—At Northfleet, Samuel Elyard, esq. of Greek-street, St. Helens, to Miss Crackell, the only

only daughter of the rev. L. C. of North-street.—Mr. Zachariah Cave, of the Inner-temple, to Miss Hove, eldest daughter J. H. esq. of Chester-place, Kennington.—J. Ward, M. D. late of Westminster Hospital, to Miss Ayton, daughter of Dr. A. of James-street, Westminster.—G. A. Legh Keck, esq. M. P. for Leicestershire, to Miss Atherton, second daughter of the late R. V. A. esq. of Atherton.—Edward Dennison, esq. of St. Martin's-lane, to Miss Martha Bowles, of Baker-street.—Mr. John Donate, of Bruton-street, to Miss Theresa Zoffany, eldest daughter of John Z. esq. of Chiswick.

Died.] Mrs. Hinde, widow of the late Jacob H. esq. of Langham-hall Essex.—At Fulham, Miss Sophia Howard, youngest daughter of William H. esq.—Abraham Ximenes, esq. of King-street, Bloomsbury.—Mrs. Jones, wife of the rev. Dr. J. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.—At Madeira, Mr. W. Smart, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.—In Great Marlborough-street, the rev. Edward Cranmer, rector of Quendon, in Essex, and vicar of St. Bride's, London.—Mrs. Dolignon, of Bloomsbury-square.—Mr. Stevenson, of William-street, Kentish-town.—At Islington, Mr. John Howell, of Newgate-street, in the 76th year of his age.—In a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Thomas Apreece Soley, druggist and chemist, of High Holborn.—At Lambeth, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Robert Cartony.—Aged 46, Thomas Rowntree, jun. esq. a barrister of the Inner-Temple.—In Newman-street, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. E. Hercy, of Hawthorn-hill.—At St. George's-place, Ratcliffe-Highway, Thomas Bradshaw, esq.—Gideon Combrune, esq. of Berners-street.

NORFOLK.

Births.] The lady of Sir Jacob H. Astley, M. P. for this county, of a daughter.

Married.] Lieut. Dillon, R. N. to Miss Raven, daughter of Mr. Henry R. of Yarmouth.—Henry Bevan, esq. second son of Sylvanus B. esq. of Riddleworth-hall, in this county, to Miss Harriet Droz, youngest daughter of Simeon D. esq. of Portland-place.—At Swaffham, John Stevens, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Anne Nelson, daughter of Matt. N. esq. of Holme.

Died.] Mrs. Kellet, of Bracondale, aged 69, relict of Robert Cornan K. esq.—At Lowestoft, the widow Newton, aged 86. She has left two sisters, one aged 88, the other 92.—At Walsingham, Mr. William Mallett, in the 100th year of his age.—At Bath, the rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, and father of lord viscount N. aged 78. He was presented to the rectory in 1755, by the late lord Walpole, of Wolvenston. His death will be long and sincerely lamented, not only by his relatives and friends, but by all his parishioners, to whom he was a zealous and faithful pastor, till his infirmities compelled him to relinquish his ministerial duties.

NORTHAMPTON.

Married.] At Higham Ferrers, Mr. Joseph Mee, draper, of Wellingborough, to Miss Matthews, of the former place.—Mr. Edward Dobson, of Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Elizabeth Rickett, second daughter of John Rickett, esq. of Latham-mills, in this county.—Mr. Thomas Chater, lace-merchant, of Olney, Bucks, to Miss Rebecca Andrew, of Northampton.

Died.] The rev. J. Russell, B. D. rector of Helmsdon, in this county, and limington, in Warwickshire; and formerly fellow of C. C. Coll. Oxford.—Mr. James Lovell, of Sulby Abbey.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. R. Morley to Miss Rogers, both of that place.—Mr. John Moor to Miss Isabel Whitfield, both of Sunderland.—At Tynemouth, William Bird, esq. to Miss Coppin, daughter of Mr. C. of North Shields, shipowner.

Died.] At Berwick upon Tweed, Miss Steel, of Haggerston.—At Howly, near Allendale town, Mrs. Jane Rowell.—At Coopen, in his 69th year, Cuthbert Watson, esq. formerly in the West India trade.—At Corbridge, Mr. Bartholomew Winship, many years bailiff to the D. of Northumberland.—At Stilton, Mr. William Sanders, formerly supervisor of excise in Hexham.—At Howdon Pans, Mr. Anthony Johnson.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] Mr. S. Clarke, jun. hofier, to Miss Phebe Oldknow, daughter of Mr. Aldi O. of Nottingham.—Samuel Deverill, esq. of Clifton, near Nottingham, to Mrs. Thorp, of Burleigh house, Leicestershire.

Died.] At South Searle, the rev. Edward Ward, vicar of Langford and North Collingham, aged 83.—At Watnall-hall, aged 65, Launcelot Rolleston, esq. high sheriff of this county in 1781.—Aged 72, Henry Pearson, gent. of Nottingham; one of the auditors of the General-hospital.—At Colwich, near Nottingham, Mrs. Simcs, aged 70.—At Basford, in her 83d year, Mrs. Launder, relict of John L. esq. of Nottingham.

OXFORD.

Married.] Mr. Turner, of Woodstock, to Miss Townshend, of Oxford.—Mr. R. Taylor, of Beaconsfield farm, to Miss Sophia Curtis, only daughter of Mr. C. both in the parish of Great Tew.—At North Aston, the rev. Samuel Henhall, fellow of Brazenose college, and rector of Stratford Bow, Middlesex, to Miss Pearson, of North Aston.

Died.] At North Hinksey, Mrs. Hester Fuller, aged 66.—Mrs. Holton, wife of Mr. W. H. Postmaster of Chipping-Norton.—After a short illness, aged 76, Mr. W. Biesley, of St. Ebbe's.—In the 20th year of her age, Miss Sarah Ann Galloway, of Oxford.—Aged 14, Mr. W. Hitchings, second son of Mr. Edw. H. one of the assistants of Oxford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Barnett, surgeon, of Erbsflock, near Overton, to Miss Davies, of Argoed.—Mr. Blaze, of Mitton, to Miss Morris, of Merrington.—Mr. John Ellis, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Evason, of Church Stretton.—At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Ratcliff, farmer, to Miss Deakin, of Holbrook, near Weir.

Died.] At Athford, near Ludlow, in the prime of life, S. Y. Sprott, esq.—In London, Miss Ann Pryfe, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Pryfe, bookseller, of Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Bayley, wife of Ed. B. esq. of Withersford.—Aged 66, Mr. Lloyd, of Little Shrawardine.—Mr. Haycock, sen. of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Thos. Humberley, of Ketley, late of Coventry.

SOMERSET.

Married.] At Bath, John Henderson, esq. of Forwell Bank, Perthshire, to Miss Piercy, eldest daughter of the late Jeff. Piercy, esq. of Cork.—Mr. Dod, of Taunton, to Miss Hayman, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Hayman, rector of Hullcock and Lucomb, Dorset.—W. H. Frynn, esq. son of Wm. Hunt, esq. of Sandford Park, near Cheltenham, to Miss H. Salmon, youngest daughter of John S. of Wells.—At Bristol, Mr. Bennett, of the county of Norfolk, to Miss Pownall, of that city.

Died.] At Clifton, Miss Overend, only child of W. Overend, esq. of Keynham.—After a lingering illness, Mr. Hensley, of Bath.—At Dunster, Mrs. Crang, wife of Mr. C. surgeon, of that place.—Mrs. Williams, wife of Charles W. esq. and daughter of the late Sir John Gibbons, bart.—At Bath, Mrs. Bunney, relict of Joseph B. esq. of Newark, near Leicester.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Married.] Mr. Todd, of Salisbury, to Miss Quinton, of Andover.—Mr. Baker, of Portland, to Miss Miffing, of Southampton.

Died.] At Lymington, Mr. Chs. Fluder.—In the 73d year of his age, Mr. John Bray, of Andover.—At Southampton, Mrs. Hetfield, widow of the late Mr. H.—After a short illness, Mrs. Catherine Young.—In London, Miss Middleton, eldest daughter of N. M. esq. of Townhill, near Southampton.—Mr. Henry Midlane, of Havant, aged 86 years.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Checkly, Mr. Welsh, to Miss S. Langley, daughter of the Rev. S. Langley, D. D. rector of Checkley, in this county.—At Abbot's Bromley, Mr. Cope, printer and bookseller, at Macclesfield, to Miss Hide, of Bagot's Bromley.—Mr. Fletcher, of Pentonville, near London, to Mrs. Malabar, of Uttoxeter.

Died.] At Leek, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. S. Barker, wife of Mr. B. of that place.—After a tedious indisposition, Rich. Jenson, esq. of Wolverhampton.—Aged 59, Mrs. Butler, of Walfall.—Mrs. Bennett, widow of the late Luke B. esq. of Dimdale, near Newcastle upon Tyne.—At the latter

place, in his 51st year, Mr. Robert Beaty, late of Carlisle. He had traversed the greatest part of Russia, chiefly on foot, and was preparing for the press an account of his travels over that immense empire.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Walton, the Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofield, A. B. vicar of Bishop's Norton, Lincolnshire, to Miss Mary Carol. Grose, daughter of the late Francis Grose, F. S. A.

Died.] Much regretted, Mr. Robt. Rose, of Boxford.—Mr. Ch. Adkin, schoolmaster, of Rougham.—At Beccles, in his 58th year, Capt. Richard Purvis, R. N. in the commission of the peace for this county.

SURREY.

Married.] At Hatchlands, the seat of G. H. Sumner, esq. James Laurel, esq. of Eastwick Park, near Leatherhead, to Miss Parsons, only daughter of the late Jno. P. M. D. of Oxford.—Mr. J. Alluat, of Wallingford, Berks, to Miss Eliz. Dodd, of Morden.—At Croydon, Christopher Taddy, esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss Russell, of Croydon.

Died.—At Beddington, J. Walton, esq.—Wm. Horwood, esq. of Croydon, many years an eminent silk-mercier in Holywell-street, London.—At Clapham, Mr. Matthew Poole, of Cheap-side.—At Chertsey, Mrs. Mellish.

SUSSEX.

Died.] After a most severe and painful illness, Mrs. Nicholas Roberts, jun. of New Shoreham.—At Ditchling, aged 77 years, Mrs. Turner, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Turner, of that place.—At Brighton, Mr. Peter Elmley, formerly bookseller in the Strand, London, in the 67th year of his age.—In childbed, Mrs. Attwood, wife of Mr. A. ironmonger, of Lewes.—After a short illness, Mr. Batchelor, turner, of Steyning.—Mrs. Ireland, wife of Mr. I. builder, of Horsham.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Marriages.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Tyndall to Miss C. Wright, both of that town.—Mr. George Dale, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Mary Griffin, of Dudley.—Mr. Geo. Hemmings, of Feckenham, to Miss Stephens, of Harrow, in this county.—Mr. Ezra Appleby, to Miss Ann Edwards, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Tho. Bentley, victualier.—Mr. Joseph Fearon, tinplate worker, aged 79.—Mr. Thomas Lawrence.—Mr. John Smith, die-sinker, aged 74.—Mr. Luke Riddell, of West Bromwich.—In her 48th year, Mrs. Cath. wife of Mr. John C. of Birmingham.—Mr. John Silk, farmer, of Tanworth.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Hayward to Miss Carter, both of Salisbury.—Mr. George Cole, of Devizes, to Miss Hayward, of Roundway. At Sutton Waldron, Mr. John Moore, of Durweston, to Miss Caroline Seymour Applein.—At Wraxall, near Bradford, the Rev. Wm. Brookland, A. B. of Merton College, Oxford,

Oxford, to Miss Le Cras, of Great Pulteney-street, Bath.

Died.] At Noltton, John Awdry, esq. the oldest magistrate in the county of Wilts, and lieutenant-colonel of the yeomanry cavalry.—At Warminster, aged 53, T. Warren, esq. he had in his house 10,000*l.* in cash, at the time of his death.

WORCESTER.

Married.] Mr. Bakehouse, merchant, of London, to Miss Poole, only daughter of Mr. R. P. of this place.—Mr. John Dowding, hop merchant, to Miss B. Williamfon, both of Worcester.—Mr. B. Lloyd, merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Collins, of Worcester.

Died.] Mr. T. S. Wirtual, of the New House.—Aged 80, Edw. Hickman, esq. of Old Swinford, many years a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford.—At his house in Worcester, James Johnston, of Galabank, M. D.—Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Mr. John W. of Newnham, near Tenbury.—At Aftwood, Mrs. Sarah Jamieson, wife of Mr. R. B. Jamieson, of Droitwich.—At Worcester, in his 16th year, Mr. John Hickes, youngest son of Mr. W. Hickes, of Beckford, Gloucestershire.—Mr. Thos. Smith, farmer, of Hanbury Hall.—Mr. Thos. Merrill, of Norton.—In an advanced age, Mr. Chance, of Bromsgrove.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Tho. Gray, merchant, to Miss Morrison, both of Hull.—At Brompton, near Northallerton, Mr. Hodgson, apothecary, to Miss Walker, daughter of John W. esq. both of the latter place.—Mr. Heaton, of York, to Miss Wallis, daughter of the late Dr. W. of London.—At Scarbro', Wm. Paul, esq. to Miss Haleson, both of that place.—At York, Mr. Abraham Whitehead, of Leeds, woollapler, to Miss Eliz. Peacock, of that city.—Mr. Hickford, of the 1st West York militia, to Miss Scarth, of Wakefield.—Capt. Geo. Taylor, of the Effort, son of Mr. William T. of North Shields, to Miss Cowham, daughter of Capt. Robt. C. of Hull.—At Pocklington, Mr. Wm. Pearson Hawkswell, of Hull, to Miss Jenkinson, of the former place.

Died.] At Baildon, near Bradford Amherst Morris, esq. late commander in his Majesty's navy.—At Helderthorp, near Bridlington, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Tho. R. in the 68th year of her age.—At Harrogate, aged 37, after a lingering illness, James M'Kitterick Adair, M. D.—After a short illness, Mr. Tho. Horrocks, of Leeds, attorney at law.—In the 52d year of his age, after a few days illness, Mr. Joseph Norfolk, of Leeds.—At Hampole, Timothy Ramfden, esq. capt. in the 3d West York militia, in the 26th year of his age.—Aged 74, Mrs. Noble, of Barnby.—In Wimpole-street, London, in the prime of life, after a few days illness, Mr. F. Conitt, surgeon, son of Mr. C. of York.—Mrs. Lonsdale, wife of Mr. L. linen-draper, of York.—Aged 82, Mr. Mark Robinson, of York, and formerly one of the

common council men of Bootham ward, which office he resigned several years ago.—In London, aged 94, capt. Richardson Buttery, of the Primrose West Indianman, son of Mr. B. of Cottingham, near Hull.—At Hull, Mr. Adamson, formerly surgeon of the Surrey militia.—At Preston, aged 67, Mr. John Stephenson, of that place.—In the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Priestley, of Halifax, relict of the late Mr. P. of Binrold in Norland.—Mr. James Bramhall, factor, of Portobello, near Sheffield.—In the 85th year of his age, the rev. George Traneker, bishop of the protestant church of the united brethren, and for many years faithful pastor of the congregation of Fulneck, near Leeds.

WALES.

Married.] At Marchwell, Denbighshire, Mr. James Briscoe, of Penley Hall, near Ellesmere, to Miss Brick, of the former place.—Mr. Powell, of Crigion, to Miss Evans, of Haughton, near Landrinio.—At Llanarmon, in Yale, in the county of Denbigh, Mr. Price Maurice, of Ruthin, farmer and grazier, to Miss Williams, of Boddinrist.

Died.] At Carmarthen, Tho. Cookes, esq. the eldest surviving son of the rev. Thomas Cookes, of Barbour-house, Worcesterhire.—At Trefoed, Brecon, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Williams, relict of the late Lewis W. esq. of Portwyn.—Mr. George Palmer, many years an agent to the Paris mine copper company, and an officer much beloved of the Anglesea volunteers.—In the neighbourhood of Aberystwith, R. Pritchard, esq. of Llanvair, Montgomeryshire.—At Cowbridge, Glamorgan-shire, aged 26, George Jones, gent. late a lieutenant in the royal Glamorgan militia.—At Ruthin, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Morris, widow of the late rev. David Morris, rector of Fefiniog.—Of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Warrington, of Cefn, near Wrexham, greatly respected.

SCOTLAND.

Births.] The lady of col. Rob. Mackenzie, Edinburgh, of a son.—Mrs. Duncan, of a son.—Mrs. Graham, of Leitchtown, Perthshire, of a son and heir.—Mrs. Davison, wife of John Davison, of Tofts, esq. of a son.

Married.] At Morriston, near Elgin, Jas. Rose, of Flamington, esq. to Miss Duacan, daughter of Jas. D. of Morriston, esq.—At Perth, Jno. Laing, esq. of Rosemount, to Miss Isa. Peebles, daughter of rev. Adam P. of the episcopal church there.—At Greenock, the rev. And. Thomson, of Sproughton; to Miss Jane Carmichael, daughter of Mr. John C. of Greenbank.—At the same place, Capt. O'Connell, of the Eagle, to Miss C. Hastie, of Greenock.—At Micklewood, Mr. Tho. M'Millan, rector of the grammar-school, Kircudbright, to Miss Margaret Campbell.—At Lochmaben, the Rev. Henry Laurie, minister of Lochmaben, to Miss Robina Brown, niece to Col. Brown, late governor of Guernsey.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. George Vere Hobart, second son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Janet Maclean.

Maclean, eldest daughter of lieut. col. Alexander Maclean, of Coll.—At Greta green, Mr. William Ramsey, of Bramham, to Miss Mary Richardson, of Haydon-bridge.—At the same place, Mr. Ritson, of Gilcruix, to Miss Hornsby, of Cockermouth.—Andrew Hunter, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Stewart Cunningham, youngest daughter of the late rev. Robert Cunningham, of Balgownie.

Died.] At Dumfries, Mr. John Maxwell, land-waiter.—Miss Helen Burnside, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Burnside, minister of the old church, Dumfries.—At Edinburgh, the rev. Dr. Gloag, one of the ministers of that city.—Of a decline, Miss Mary Douglas, of Edinburgh.—At Aberdeen of a decline, Mrs. Margaret Leith, wife of the Rev. James Leith, one of the ministers there.—After a long illness, Mr. John Tait, surveyor of the customs at the port of Leith.—At Greenock of a decline, much regretted, Mr. John Forsyth, bookseller, aged 29 years.—Mrs. Galloway, wife of Mr. Wm. G. writer, Edinburgh.—At Edinburgh, Master John Redfearn, son of Mr. John R.—Mr. James Robertson, merchant, Glasgow.—At Montrose, George Mill Nicholson, esq. of Glenberrie.—At Edinburgh, of a decline, Miss Moir, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. Moir, surgeon-general, Bombay.—At Edinburgh, Miss Lucy Dash, daughter of the late Matthew D. esq.—Mrs. Bow, widow of the late Joseph B. esq.—At Edinburgh, Miss Ann Jardine, daughter of the late Rev. Robert J.—Miss Ann Hill, eldest daughter of Dr. Hill, of the university, Edinburgh.—Miss Ann Mc Laren, daughter of the deceased John Mc Laren, esq. late of Jamaica.—At Dalry, Mr. Wm. Dempster, druggist, of Edinburgh.—On her passage from London to Leith, Miss Agnes Kidston, daughter of the Rev. Mr. K.—At Edinburgh, in the 30th year of her age, Lady Forbes, of Pittligo.—At Strabane, Sir John Stewart Hamilton, bart many years representative in parliament for that town.

WEST INDIES.

Died.] On his passage home from the island of Trinidad, for the recovery of his health, Captain George Lewis, of the Royal

Engineers.—At Jamaica, of a fever, aged 33, Mr. P. Thompson.—At St. Bartholomew's, Mr. J. Hardman, merchant.—In Jamaica, aged 26, the Rev. Wm. Holmes, youngest son of R. Holmes, esq. of New Park, county of Limerick.—At Tobago, of the yellow fever, Mr. William M'Leay, commander of the ship Diana, of London, in the 33d year of his age.—At Demerara, John Smith, esq. from Montrose.—In Jamaica, Mr. George Hammonds, of Whitley-barn-house, Warwick.

IRELAND.

Married.] Lieut. col. Richard J. Sankey, of the royal Dublin regiment, to Miss Smith.—In Wexford, Count Sterum, of the 1st Dutch regiment to Miss F. Richards.—At Cork, lieut. col. Gubbings to Miss C. Cuthbert, daughter of J. Cuthbert, esq.—Wm. Durie, esq. surgeon of the royal artillery, to Miss Helen Lee, daughter of Arthur Lee, esq. of Clonmell.—At Dungarvan, David Coghlan, esq. to the Widow Waters.—At Dublin, Hickman Kearney, esq. to Miss Franks.—In Cork, Percy Rugg, esq. attorney at law, to the Widow Calanan.—Mr. James Vaughan, of Athboy, land surveyor, to Miss Rowen of Castle Pollard.—Captain Ricketts, R. N. to Miss Gumbleton, eldest daughter of the late Richard G. esq. of Castle Richard, county of Waterford.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs Kelly, wife of Mr. Thomas K. attorney.—At Kilboy, county of Tipperary, the hon. Mrs. Bernard, widow of the late Thomas B. esq. of Castle Bernard, King's county; and at Castle Otway, the hon. Mrs. Prittie: these two sisters-in-law were married within two days of each other, and the same period exactly was between their dissolution, though in perfect health a few months ago.—At Dublin, the Rev. Joshua Nunn, rector of Enniscorthy.—At his son's house in Dublin, Mr. James Tompkins, an eminent currier.—In Stephen's Green, aged 77, Miss Margaret Eaton, sister to the late Mr. Benjamin Eaton, city carpenter.—Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Clark, postmaster of Bantry.—In Cork, Miss Mary Ann Marshall.—Mr. John Silk.—At Philadelphia, C. B. Elton, esq. son of the late Rev. Mr. Elton, of Dublin.

COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

Accidents from Lloyd's List.

CAPT. Smith, of the Flora, arrived from Lisbon on the 5th of April, spoke the Retreat, from London to Jamaica, in Lat. 39. 43.—Long. 14. 20.—all well.

The Lord Milton, Garner, from Hull to Riga, is reported to have been lost on Domeshefs Reef, 28th ult. Crew said to have reached Riga.

The Fortitude, Thornton, from Liverpool to the Baltic, was lost 10th ult. at Caithness. Crew saved.

The Julius —, Capt. Authorn, arrived from St. Kitt's, spoke on the 27th March a ship from St. Croix, out 63 days; on 8th

April, in Lat. 49. the brig Mary, of Poole, for Newfoundland, out 11 days: and on the 10th, in Lat. 49. 20. the Francis, Hill, from Greenock for Charleston.

The Juliana Margareta, Marchuson, from Copenhagen to St. Croix, has been on the Goodwin Sands, got off with damage, and carried into Ramsgate.

The Crown Prince Frederick, Tesson, from Italy to Petersburg, is stranded near Boulogne.

The Juffrouw Dirkje, Visser, from Yarmouth, was lost near Norderney, in November last.

Accidents from Lloyd's List.

From Jamaica Papers, 27th Feb.—The ships Thomas and Mary, of Glasgow, and the brigs Lucy and Perseverance, with all the small craft, are drove on shore at Montego Bay in a gale, the 23d and 24th instant. —Fourshallops are lost at Orange Bay, one of them belonging to the Dolphin. The Friendship (a droger) is on shore in Bucknor's Bay. The ships Lancaster, and and Charleton, for London, with two American vessels, are on shore at Annatto Bay. Several others have received damage there: the Mary Ann, Knowles, has lost her rudder, and is very leaky; the Mars has lost her rudder; the Lord Rodney lost her bowsprit at Port Maria; and several other vessels got damage there. The Generous Planter, Beattie, and the Fortune, Saunders, for London, with the American brig William, Clarke, are lost at Orracabessa. The Trelawney Planter, M'Donald; the Jupiter, Plank; and the Grace, Cook, were drove on shore at Rio Bueno; the Jupiter, having lime on board, it took fire, and is consumed. An American schooner also went on shore.

The Duke of Buccleugh, Wall; Warley, Wilson; Alfred, Farquharson; Albion, Timbrell; Woodford, Martin; Taunton Castle, Pierce; Belvedere, Fearson; and Earl of Abingvenny, —, from London to China, were well at Penang 10th November.

The Trelawney Planter, M'Donald, drove on shore at Rio Bueno, made no water, and was landing her cargo in perfect order; the whole would be delivered safe, and the ship was expected to be got off without material damage.

The Busy, Clynnne, from Gothenburg to Leith, foundered at sea. Crew saved.

The Fortuna, Robinson, of Memel, bound to Liverpool, is drove on shore at Memel, and it is feared will be lost.

The Lord Milton, Garner, from Hull, is lost. Crew saved.

The Minerva, Phelan, from Madeira to Salem, was lost at Cape Cod, 11th January. Crew saved.

The Jupiter, Plank, from London, is burnt to the water's edge, at Rio Bueno, in Jamaica.

The Acorn, Tratter, from London to Memel, is totally lost near Halmstadt. Crew saved.

The Margaret, —, from London to Stolp, is totally lost on the Coast of Jutland. Crew saved.

The Mars, Clements, of Salem for India, and the Eagle, from Portland for the West Indies, are totally lost near Cape Sable. Crew saved.

The Grace, Cook, for London, is totally lost at Rio Bueno, Jamaica.

The Thomas, Stout, of New-Brunswick; the Mary, Read, of Glasgow; Lucy, Rust, of Boston; Perseverance, Grantham, of Kingston; were drove on shore at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in a gale, the 23d of Feb. The Mary is expected to be got off; the Thomas and the Lucy, it is feared, will

be condemned; Perseverance is totally lost.

The Whim, Leitch, from Liverpool for Pernau, is totally lost on the Coast of Jutland. Crew saved.

The Friendship, Green, sailed 27th November last, from New York for Tenerife, and has not since been heard of.

The St. George, Metcalf, from Cork to Jamaica, was spoke with 21st March in Lat. 16. 50.—Long 57. 20.—by the Kirby, arrived at Antigua.

The Fortune Saunders, that was on shore at Jamaica, is got off, and the cargo landing in good order.

The Generous Planter, Beattie, stated to be lost at Jamaica, has only lost her rudder.

The Maria Dorothea, Vach, from Wismar to Liverpool, is carried into Ramsgate by a Margate boat, after being on shore on the Knock, and thrown part of her cargo overboard.

The Peggy, Thompson, from Greenock to New York, is put into Londonderry to repair.

The Recovery (of Plymouth), Hart, master, has sprung a leak, and run on shore at Cleethorpe, Coast of Lincolnshire, since got off, and put into the Humber.

The Anna Catherina, Grippie, from Hambro' to Gibraltar, is stranded at Scharhorn. Part of the cargo is expected to be saved.

The Washington, Aars, from Calcutta, (last from the Isles of France) to Copenhagen, is lost on the Coast of Norway. Part of the cargo will be saved.

The Rattler, Forbes, from London to St. Petersburg, is totally lost on the Island of Gothland. A very small part of the cargo saved.

The Diamond, Jackson, for Plymouth, is on shore near Barcelona, and it is feared will be lost.

The Caroline, Bulley, from Dublin to Norway, was lost 22d March, in Lat. 57. 50.—Long 8. 50.—Crew saved in the long-boat.

The Geede Haab, Landt, from Clyde, is arrived at Antwerp with damage, after being repaired at Christiansand.

Extract from Kingston, in Jamaica, March 20.—The Atlantic, —, and the ship Jamaica, are reported to have been lost at Port Maria, in a gale of wind 16th instant. Much damage was done by this gale at Anotto Bay, Port Maria, and in Bucknor Bay.

The Eagle, Smith, from Falmouth and Cadiz for the Mediterranean, or the Coast of Spain, was lost the beginning of May, near St. Vallery. Some barrels of olive oil and cases of fruit have been saved.

The Crescent, Napier, sprung her foremast at Elsinore, and meant to proceed to Copenhagen to refit.

The Tartar, Chambers, sailed from Cadiz the 15th Feb. for London, and has not been since heard of.

The Caroline, Whiley, from Amsterdam to Genoa, got on the Long Sound, 19th instant,

instant, where the crew deserted her; the vessel is since got off by the boatmen, and carried to Whitstable.

The Neptune, a new ship, for Peterburgh, is on shore at Whitby, and bilged.

The Union, Johnson, from Liverpool to Hambro' was run down by the Friendship of Copenhagen, on 12th inst. about eight leagues from the Vlie, and immediately foundered. The Captain, Mate, and a boy saved, and landed at Yarmouth.

The Crown, Thompson, of Bridlington, struck on a rock near Gothenburg 24th April, and is gone, full of water, into a harbour in that neighbourhood.

The George, McCullum, from Guernsey, is lost near the Isles of France. Great part of the cargo saved.

The Thomas, Carshore, from Africa, is on shore at Surinam. Cargo selling.

The Eclipse, Rowe, arrived in the Downs from St. Vincent's, spoke the following vessels, viz. on 13th April, in lat. 27 N—Long. 63 30 W—the Nelly, Moll, from Barbadoes to London, out 16 days. On 15th, in lat. 29 25 N—long 64 W—the Barbadoes Planter, Carter, from Barbadoes to London, out 21 days. On 28th, in lat 45 49 N—long 40 W, the Alexander, from Georgia to London, out 18 days. On 1st May, in lat. 46 41 N—long. 27. W. the Rising States, Jacobs, from Wilmington to Havre, out 25 days. On the 3d, in lat. 46 44 N—26 30 W—the Harbooner, bound to Quebec, out 9 days, and on the 4th, in lat. 47 30 N—long. 26 30 W. the Independent, from Greenock to Newfoundland, out 30 days, the whole of them all well.

The Thomas, Carshore, from Africa, that was on shore at Surinam, got off 19th Feb.

The Harmonia, —, from Vera Cruz, to Hambro', which put into Surinam, is condemned.

The Princess Amelia, Swain, from London to the South Seas, which put into Surinam, returns to London, in consequence of being too late for the season. Captain and five of the crew dead.

The Goede Hoop, Julius, from Lear to Portsmouth, has been on shore on the Goodwin Sands, and since conducted into Ramsgate, leaky.

The Fraternite, Stott, of Liverpool, is condemned at Demerara.

The Neptune, Lane, bound to Peterburgh, that went on shore at Whitby, 13th inst. was got off 16th, with much damage, and put into the harbour.

The Dreadnought, Johnson, from Montserrat to London, after being repaired at St. Kitt's, has been driven from her anchors, condemned, and sold there, with the cargo.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, March 24.—After a gale of wind on 16th inst. it is reported that only one ship was afloat at Port Maria; three ships and one brig were lost there; two ships and a schooner at Buckner's Bay,

and it is feared much damage was done to the Leeward.

The Juno, Booth, from Connecticut to Martinique, got on the rocks of Bermuda, but got off, not much damaged, and was to proceed on her voyage.

The Witham, Dixon, from Boston to London, with oats, is on shore on Yarmouth beach.

The Seahorse Frigate, which sailed from Portsmouth the 9th September, arrived at Calcutta, on 25th January; parted with the Fleet of Indiamen on the 30th October, in Lat. 20. S. Long. 24 W.

The Lady Jane Dundas, and the Marquis of Exeter, outward-bound Indiamen, were all well on the 4th April, in Lat. 0. 40. N Long. 20. W.

The Charlton, Calcutta, and Sir Stephen Lushington Indiamen, were to sail from Bengal to Madras about the 25th December.

The Preston and Walpole Indiamen were to sail from Bengal to Benecoolen in a few days after the 8th December.

The Earl Howe and Duke of Montrose Indiamen were at Diamond Harbour 8th December.

The Thomas, Bannatyne, from Bengal to London, has put into Beacoolen: sold the rice, and intends to return to Bengal.

The Hannah, Lenox, of Greenock, and an American schooner, were lost at Buckner's Bay, Jamaica, in a gale, 16th March last.

The Dispatch, M'Intire, from Martinique to Quebec, is lost at Martinico. Part of the cargo saved.

The Ratcliff, Wilson, from Demerara to London, which put into Grenada, has been condemned, and sold there.

The Gabriel, Turnbull, is lost in the Red Sea.

The Diana, Thompson, for England, put back to Port Royal, Jamaica, leaky, 20th March last.

The Maria, Pepper, from Aux Cayes to Bremen, put into Jamaica the 20th March, in distress.

The ship Atlantic, Adamson, of London; ship Jamaica, Rasor, of St. John's, New Brunswick; brig William, of Norfolk; and the brig Two Brothers, Howard, for Quebec; were drove on shore in a gale, at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 16th March, and lost.

The Providence Success, —, from Demerara to Liverpool, is put into Tortola.

The Marquis, Toole, from the Isle of Wight to Dublin, is put into Waterford with damage, having struck on a rock near the Tuscar.

The Golden Grove, Blair, from Liverpool, is put into Copenhagen to repair, having sprung a leak.

Alphabetical List of Bankrupts and Dividends, announced between the 27th of April and 22d of May.

BANKRUPTS.

- ANTILL**, John, Highgate, dealer in coals. (Clark, Sadler's hall.)
- Aris**, Thomas, Upper Rathbone Place, St. Pancras, shopkeeper. (Stokes, Upper James street, Golden Square.)
- Beesley**, Thomas, late of Burton, Yorkshire, potter. (Picard, Cowen bridge, Westmoreland.)
- Bishop**, Samuel, Great Newport street, Soho, stationer. (Dawson, Warwick street, Golden Square.)
- Bloomfield**, Joseph Moss, Mansel street, Goodman's Fields, money-scrivener. (Hague and Poole, Dorset court, Cannon row, Westminster.)
- Cartwright**, Thomas, Manchester, upholsterer. (Cardwell, Manchester.)
- Carr**, Ralph Wood and Robert Carr, now or late of Leeds, drysalers. (Coupland, Leeds.)
- Chaddock**, James and Randle Keay, Wigan, Lancashire, potters. (Clayton, Wigan.)
- Collier**, John Dyer, late of Abridge, Essex, farmer. (R. and W. Maltby, Fishmonger's hall.)
- Dale**, William, Petworth, Sussex, miller. (Holmes, Arundel.)
- Doller**, William, Winchester, innholder. Green, Winchester.)
- Douglass**, James, late of Cuper's bridge, Lambeth, clothier. (Jones, Salisbury-square.)
- Douse**, Eleanor, Coade's Row, Lambeth, milliner. (Sherwood and Parnell, Canterbury square, Southwark.)
- Elderton**, John, of Great Carter lane, London, oil and colourman. (Philpson, Featherstone buildings.)
- Faulkner**, John, Macclesfield, Cheshire, druggist and grocer. (Jackson, Wallbrook, London.)
- Gardner**, Edward, Jew's Row, Chelsea, cheesemonger. (Bishop, Lyons Inn.)
- Gilbert**, William, Chiswell street, grocer. (Luckett, Basinghall street.)
- Gogerly**, Jacob, now or late of Aldersgate street, money scrivener. (Davison, Clement's Inn.)
- Golding**, James the elder, and James Golding the younger of Pudhill, Gloucestershire, clothiers. (Constable, Symond's Inn.)
- Graydon**, Edward, Sunderland, spirit-merchant. (Laws, Sunderland.)
- Hamaway**, Daniel, Brandon, Norfolk, merchant. (Dugmore, Thetford.)
- Harper**, James, Bordesley, Warwick, malt mill and bayonet maker. (Free, Birmingham.)
- Harrison**, John, Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire, earthen ware manufacturer. (Tomlinson, Hanley.)
- Harrison**, John, Workington, Cumberland, sail-maker. (Askew, Workington)
- Harrison**, Thomas the younger, Sausford hill, Gloucester. (Bird and Nicholls, Hereford.)
- Heal**, Edward Trowbridge, innkeeper. (Sheppard, Bath.)
- Hooper**, Richard, late of Burbage, Wilts, corn chandler. (Southby, Marlborough.)
- Hostage**, John, Oxford street, haberdasher. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row.)
- Johnson**, Thomas, Kidderminster, grocer. (Willes, Worcester.)
- Lansdale**, Thomas, Lower Brook street, linen draper. (Dixon, Nassau street, Soho.)
- Lashbrooke**, William, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, wine merchant. (Hall, Queen street, Cheapside.)
- Lewis**, John, Old Jewry, warehouseman. (Davies, Aldermanbury.)
- Marshall**, Francis, Northumberland street, Strand, jeweller. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square.)
- Mozley**, Lewis, of Liverpool, watchmaker. (Phillips, Liverpool.)
- Newton**, William Hood, Golden lane, Barbican, liquor merchant. (Luckett, Basinghall street.)
- Osbaldiston**, John, Southampton, baker. (Galpine, Southampton.)
- Pemberton**, Edward and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants. (Orred, Liverpool.)
- Platt**, Thomas, of Diglee, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant and cloth manufacturer. (Battye, Chancery lane.)
- Powell**, Thomas, Warwick street, Golden square, tailor. (Swamm and Wallington, Fore street, Cripplegate.)
- Pride**, James, Rome, Monmouthshire, timber merchant. (Stokes, Monmouth.)
- Rapson**, John, of Plymouth Dock, shopkeeper. (Phipps, Philpot lane, London.)
- Reader**, Henry, now or late of Leeds, mercer. (Coupland, Leeds.)
- Rideing**, John, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings, London.)
- Rideing**, John, of Liverpool, and William Lever of Manchester, merchants. (Orred, Liverpool.)
- Robinson**, William, Richard Freestone, Paris and Dinah Squires, King street, Seven Dials, bakers. (Holmes, Mark lane.)
- Russell**, John, now or late of Worcester, grocer. (Hayden, Worcester.)
- Russell**, John, Edward Russell, William Hartland and Thomas Williams, Worcester, merchants. (Hayden, Worcester.)
- Rutherford**, Robert, of Sunderland, mast and block maker. (Thompson, Bishopwearmouth.)
- Sadler**, Elisha Farmer, Gloucester, mercer. (Wilton, Gloucester.)

Sarjant, James, Sunderland, spirit-merchant. (Elstob Catharine court, Seething-lane.)
 Scott, Adam, Workington, Cumberland, mercer and draper. (Hodgson, Whitehaven.)
 Seefeldt, David, Greek street, Soho, tailor. (Price, New Inn.)
 Sharland, John, late of Cockspur street, Charing Cross, linen draper. (Welch, Aldersgate street.)
 Shevill, William, late of Great Prescott st. Goodman's-fields, merchant. (Pringle and Brooks, Greville street, Hatton Garden.)
 Smith, Thomas, Drury-lane, baker. (Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark.)
 Sutherland, James, Bath, haberdasher. (Lys, Took's court, Corsitor street.)
 Sutton, William, Sadler's-hall court, London, merchant. (Hutchinson and Poole, Aldermanbury.)
 Tidswell, William, Stockport, Chester, cotton-spinner. (Partington, Manchester.)
 Timmings, John Burton, Portsea, grocer. (Kirtou, Mansel st. Goodman's-fields.)
 Varley, John, the younger of Shardlow, Derbyshire, corn-factor. (Bond, Leicester.)
 Wagner, Benedict Paul, Great Winchester street, merchant. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton street.)
 Watson, William, of Fenchurch street, merchant. (Brown, Little Friday street, Cheapside.)
 White, Henry, Back road, Islington, stock-broker. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde street, Bloomsbury.)
 Wilkinson, Henry, late of Billiter lane, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)
 Wilkinson, Thomas, of Grinsecarrfoot, in Fixby, Halifax, merchant. (Willis, Warrford court, Throgmorton street.)
 Williams, William, Dean street, Holborn, carpen. (Kibblewhite, Gray's Inn Place.)
 Wolstenholme, Dean, the younger, Waltham Cross, Herts, innholder. (Jessop, Waltham abbey.)
 Wrigley, George, of Matley, Chester, hatter.
 Yeomans, James, Tamworth, Stafford, clothier. (Willington, Tamworth.)
 Young, William Weston, Dillis Mill, Glamorgan miller. (Martin, Bristol.)

DIVIDENDS.

Alcock, R. May-Royd, Yorkshire, money scrivener. June 10.
 Amber, William Bell, late of Midhurst, Sussex, tallow-chandler. June 11.
 Bartlett, Robert, Stretton upon Dunsmore, Warwickshire, timber merchant. June 5.
 Bate, E. West Bromwich, Staffordshire, timber merchant. June 5.
 Bean, Samuel, of Lawrence, Pountney lane, merchant. June 29.
 Beckman, Dederick Nicholas, Prince's-row, Mile-end, sugar-grinder. June 19.

Beyers, Martha, Cheapside, linen draper. June 12.
 Blanie, Thomas, late of Bouverie street, White-frans, mariner. June 12.
 Bowdidge, T. Lime street, factor. June 5.
 Bower, Charles, Carey street, scrivener. June 5.
 Bradbury, Samuel, Basinghall street, London, broker. May 29.
 Browne, Robert, Adam's court, Broad street. June 5.
 Buddle, William the younger, Chenies street, St. Giles's in the Fields, carpenter. May 29.
 Chatto, W. St. Anthon's, Northumberland, dealer. June 29.
 Chown, William, late of Higham Mills, Higham, Northamptonshire. June 2.
 Churton, William, late of Hodnett, Salop, shopkeeper. May 25.
 Coles, John, of Smithfield, banker. May 29.
 Court, Charlotte and Alexander Webber Court, late of Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, merchants. May 29.
 Cramond, A. New Bridge street, merchant. May 15.
 Cullingwood, Sarah, Daventry, Northampton, bookfeller. June 8.
 Cumming, Peter, Union court, Broad street, merchant. June 19.
 Damerum, James, late of Portsmouth, baker. June 14.
 Davies, John, of Callington, Cornwall, linen draper. June 12.
 Davys, J. Loughborough, Leicestershire, money-scrivener. June 8.
 Dunmore, Edward, Stonton Wyvill, Leicester, miller, May 31.
 Edwards, T. New Bond street, haberdasher. June 26.
 Emmens, John, of Abingdon, Berks, carrier. June 12.
 Fearon, Joseph, Birmingham, tinplate-worker. June 8.
 Fincham, W. Tottenham-court-road, glassfeller. June 5.
 Fishwick, J. and E. Manchester, and G. Turner, Taddington, cotton manufacturers. June 1.
 Freethy, John, Strand, Middlesex, jeweller. June 22.
 George, John, of Piccadilly, linen draper. June 12.
 Grayson, George, of South Cave, Yorkshire, grocer. June 2.
 Greaves, J. the elder, Gloucester-buildings, Walworth, insurance broker, May 22.
 Greenly, W. Hereford, hop merchant. June 30.
 Hale, William, of Monmouth, timber merchant. June 15.
 Harling, Edward, of Almondsbury, Yorkshire, merchant. June 14.
 Harris, William, late of Birmingham, button maker. June 7.
 Hattersley, Samuel, White Horse Yard, Drury-lane. June 5.

Holmes,

- Holmes, William, of Pudsey, Yorkshire, dryfalter. June 17.
- Hook, James and William Turner, now or late of Bridgefoot, Westminster, coal merchants. May 23.
- Hopwood, David, Union street, St. Mary-le-bone, grocer. June 8.
- Horne, James the younger, late of Woodbridge, Suffolk, corn merchant. May 28.
- Illingworth, Abraham, Stockport, Chester, cotton manufacturer. June 16.
- Jones, J. Birmingham, draper. May 22.
- Ireland, S. St. Clement Danes, merchant. June 26.
- Kemp, T. Knarsborough, York, flax-dresser. June 5.
- Keyte, John, of Kidderminster, builder. June 17.
- Knight, Henry, Manchester, calico printer. May 27.
- Lewis, David and Richard Potter, Mansfouhouse street, wholesale linen drapers, May 29.
- Long, John, late of Portsea, Hants, mariner. May 22.
- Lowe, Hamlet, late of Liverpool, hardwareman, May 28.
- Lungley, William, of Great Yarmouth, linen and woollen draper. June 4.
- Mac Cullom, John, late of Bristol, merchant. May 27.
- Mac Murray, James, of Liverpool, draper and taylor. May 31.
- Mauson, Tokenhouse Yard, merchant. June 12.
- Mason, W. jun. Richmond, Yorkshire, grocer. June 26.
- Mattingley, Thomas, of Stanford in the Vale, Berks, corn-dealer. June 15.
- Morrison, Aeneas, of Runcorn, Cheshire, brewer. June 5.
- Moore, Jane Elizabeth, late of Bermondsey street, leather dresser, May 8.
- Neale, Edward, late of Grantham, Lincolnshire, linen draper. June 15.
- Noble, Edward Heatley of Birmingham, merchant. June 1.
- Owen, Robert and William Mardle, late of Houndditch, coppermiths. June 12.
- Pate, John, late of Bury St. Edmunds, money scrivener. May 25.
- Pearle, Matthias, of Blackman street, Southwark, cheefemonger. May 25.
- Penn, Henry, the younger, late of Gosbrook, Staffordshire, worsted and woollen yarn manufacturer. June 18.
- Pitkeathly, R. Tavistock street, bookseller. June 15.
- Platt, I. and H. B. Platt, Wigan, Lancashire, manufacturers. June 10.
- Porter, William, of Kidderminster, baker. June 18.
- Richard, Jacob, John Philip Dahmer, and John Jacob Brune, late of Argel court, Throgmorton street, merchants. May 29.
- Rothery, Joseph, Christopher Alley, Moorfields, cabinet maker, June 12.
- Scarbrow, William, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, baker. June 2.
- Schultze, William and Philip Unger, of Little Britain, merchants. June 12.
- Sealey, Benjamin, Boswell court, money scrivener. June 5.
- Sheppheard, W. Boswell court, scrivener. June 5.
- Shiles, E. Dillford, Devon, miller. June 17.
- Sikes, Silvester, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and Abel Hide of Ashton under Line, Lancashire, bankers, July 17.
- Smith, William, Oxendon street, taylor. June 5.
- Stafford, Robert the younger, late of Huntingdon, June 2.
- Stevenson, Anthony, of Edmonton, brick-maker. June 5.
- Strong, Edward and William Harvey, Liverpool, anchorsmiths. July 5.
- Thomas, Richard King, Evesham, Worcesterhire, mercer, July 1.
- Tinson, T. Charing Cross, silversmith. June 5.
- Townsend, Samuel, late of Bristol, ironmonger. June 19.
- Wakeman, Robert, of Birmingham, plater. June 4.
- Walmsley, R. and J. Pilkington, Farnworth, Lancash. fustian manufacturers. June 11.
- Ward, W. Birmingham, grocer. July 13.
- Wells, John, of Liverpool, merchant. June 2.
- Wemberley, Thomas Peete, late of Huntingdon. June 2.
- Willis, Richard, of the Crescent, Minorics, merchant. June 5.
- Wilmore, W. West Mersea, Essex, miller. June 10.
- Wilson, Thomas, Cheshaunt, Hertfordshire, cornfactor. June 5.
- Wilson, Robert, Colchester street, Savage Gardens, merchant. June 15.
- Withington, Thomas and James Withington, Princes street, Lethbury, cotton manufacturers. June 4.
- Witton, Serjeant, of Old Swinford, Worcesterhire, glass manufacturer. June 11.
- Wood, H. and J. Horlock, jun. High street. June 5.
- Woodward, Jonathan, of Derby, calico manufacturer. June 5.
- Wootton, W. Rugeley, Staffordshire, hatter. June 9.
- Wright, C. Worcester, glove-seller. June 3.
- Zamira, Joseph, Bevis Marks, Houndditch, merchant. June 12.
- Zurhurf, Herman, Basinghall street, merchant. June 15.

LONDON MARKETS.

185

Lord Mayor's Weekly Return of Flour.

Week ending	April 30.	May 7.	May 14.	May 21.
Total Number of Sacks	9,329	16,094	17,777	—
Average Price	50s. 9½d.	49s. 7½d.	49s. 8½d.	—

Weekly Prices of Grain, Flour & Bread.

	May 3	May 10	May 17	May 24
Per Quarter.	s. s. s. s.	s. s. s. s.	s. s. s. s.	s. s. s. s.
Wheat	34 a 44 38 a 46	44 a 50 46 a 54		
Fine ditto	46 54 48 60	52 64 36 66		
Superfine	— 56 61 65	65 68 67 69		
New Rye	26 28 — —	28 30 — —		
Barley	26 30 24 30	25 31 — —		
Fine ditto	31 35 32 36	32 37 — —		
Malt	40 42 — —	44 48 — —		
Fine ditto	42 46 43 46	50 54 — —		
Hog Pease	28 32 30 33	— — — —		
Boilers	30 31 33 35	— — — —		
Suffolks	31 33 34 36	35 37 — —		
Beans	31 36 — —	— — — —		
Ticks	26 28 — —	28 31 — —		
Oats	15 18 14 18	— — — —		
Fine ditto	19 21 18 21	19 21 — —		
Polands	22 25 — —	22 27 — —		
Pollard	18 21 — —	21 23 — —		
Amer. fine	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00		
Flour, fine,	— 45 — —	45 50 — —		
per sack	— 14 — 15	14 — — —		
Bran	— 14 — 15	14 — — —		
Bread, the	10d — — —	9½d — — —		
quar. loaf	— — — —	9½d — — —		

Weekly Price of Coals.

	Apr 30	May 7	14	May 21
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cowpin	34 0	36 3	—	39 6
Biggs Main	37 6	39 6	—	41 6
Windsors	34 0	—	—	36 6
Pitts	34 9	35 0	33 6	37 6
Walker	37 6	40 0	—	—
Wallsend	38 9	—	—	42 6
Wallbottle	33 9	33 6	—	—
Moore	37 9	39 0	—	41 0
Willington	37 6	39 6	—	41 0
Kenton	33 6	34 9	—	—
Bourn Moor	33 6	35 0	—	38 0
Eighton	—	35 6	—	39 0
Hartley	—	37 0	—	39 6
Montague	—	32 9	—	—
South Moor	—	39 6	—	—
Hebburn	—	—	—	39 9
Blyth	—	—	—	36 6
Wylam Moor	—	—	—	31 0
Heaton	—	—	—	38 6
Benton	—	—	—	—

Weekly Price of Sugar.

	May 3	May 10.	May 17.	May 24.
Average Price per Cwt.	33s. 1½d.	33s. 5½d.	34s. 5½d.	34s. 9½d.

Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid, or payable on the Importation into Great Britain.

Weekly Prices of Hay and Straw.

	May 3	May 10.	May 17.	May 24.
	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.
Smithfield				
Old Hay	3 10 to 5 5	— —	— —	3 10 to 5 10
Clower	5 0 6 0	— —	— —	4 4 5 14
Straw	1 10 1 16	— —	— —	1 13 2 0
St. James's.				
Hay	3 15 5 7	3 16 5 12	— —	3 17 5 8
Straw	1 14 2 4	1 16 2 5	— —	— —
Whitechapel.				
Hay	3 10 5 0	3 16 5 5	— —	3 12 5 5
Clower	5 5 6 10	5 10 6 12	— —	5 10 6 10
Straw	1 12 2 18	1 14 3 0	— —	1 12 2 0

Weekly Price of Meat at Smithfield.

Exclusive of the Offal.—Per Stone of 8 lb.

	May 8.		May 10.		May 17.		May 24.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6	5 6	5 0 to 5 8	5 0 to 5 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 4 to 5 0	4 4 to 5 0
Mutton	5 0	6 6	5 6	6 8	—	—	4 8	5 4
Veal	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 6	—	—	5 6	6 6
Pork	5 6	6 6	6 0	6 6	—	—	5 6	6 0
Lamb	6 0	7 6	6 6	8 0	—	—	6 0	7 0

Weekly Number of Beasts sold at Smithfield Market.

	Apr. 30	May 3	May 7	May 10	May 14	May 17	May 21	May 24
Beasts	600	1750	700	1600	400	1770	400	—
Sheep & Lambs	800	9230	900	9080	800	11900	1100	10600
Pigs	—	320	—	360	—	280	—	220

Weekly Prices of Raw Hides, per Stone.

	April 30.		May 7.		May 14.		May 21.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best Hides	3 4	3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middling	2 8	2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary	2 4	2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse Skins	12 0	16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calf ditto	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Light calf	7d. per lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weekly Prices of Leather, at Leadenhall.

	May 3.		May 10.		May 17.		May 24.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Butts 50 to 56 lb. each	16	to 18	17	to 19	—	—	—	—
Ditto 60 to 66 lb.	20	22	20	23	—	—	21	to 23
Merchants Backs	16½	18½	17	19	—	—	17½	19
Dressing Hides	15	17	13	15	—	—	—	—
Fine Coach Hides	15	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crop Hides for cutting, 45 to 50	16½	18½	17½	19½	—	—	—	—
Flat ordinary, 35 to 40	14½	16½	15	17	—	—	15	16½
Calf Skins, 50 to 40 lb. per doz.	21	26	22	30	—	—	22	28
Ditto, 50 to 70 lb. ditto	25	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 70 to 80 lb. ditto	25	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Seals, Greenland per lb.	30	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Large ditto, per dozen	100s.	140s.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanned Horse-hides, each	18	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goat-skins, per dozen	—	—	25s.	65s.	—	—	21s.	65s.

Weekly Prices of Hops in the Borough.

	April 30.		May 7.		May 14.		May 21.	
	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.
Hops	3 15	to 5 5	4 8	to 5 8	—	—	4 0	to 5 10
Wickets	4 15	8 8	4 0	8 0	—	—	4 8	8 0

Weekly Prices of Tallow, Candles, and Soap.

	April 30.		May 7.		May 11.		May 21	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Town-tallow, per Cwt.	67 6	to	—	—	64 6	to	63 6	to
Yellow Russia	64 0	65 0	—	—	63 0	64 0	62 0	63 0
White ditto	64 0	—	—	—	—	—	61 0	—
Soap ditto	63 0	—	—	—	—	—	59 0	61 0
Melted stuff	55 0	57 0	—	—	—	—	54 0	56 0
Graves	19 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Good Dregs	11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curd Soap	86 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mottled ditto	82 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow ditto	74 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candles, per dozen	11 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulds, ditto	12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN APRIL AND MAY.

	Apr.27	Apr.30	May 4.	May 7	May 11	May 14	May 18	May 21	May 25
Amsterdam, 2 Us. C.F.	10. 16	10 15	10. 14	10. 15	—	10. 14	—	—	—
Ditto at sight	10. 11	—	10 10	10 12	—	10. 11	—	—	10. 10
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	10. 17	10. 16	10. 15	10. 16	—	10. 15	—	—	—
Hamburg, 2½ Us.	32 11	32. 9	32. 8	32. 7	—	—	—	—	32 9
Altona, 2½ Us.	33. —	32. 10	32. 9	32. 8	—	—	—	—	32. 10
Paris, 1 Us. livres	—	—	—	23. 11	—	—	—	23. 10	—
Paris, 2 Us. do.	23. 14	23. 10	—	23. 13	23. 15	—	—	23. 14	—
Bordeaux, do.	23. 15	23. 11	—	23. 14	23. 16	—	—	23. 15	—
Cadiz, in paper	33½	—	—	34. —	34	—	—	34½	—
Ditto, effective	37½	—	—	37½	37½	37	—	36½	36½
Madrid, in paper	33½	—	—	34	—	—	—	34½	—
Ditto, effective	38½	—	—	—	38	37½	—	37½	37
Leghorn	51	51½	52	—	51½	51	—	51½	—
Naples	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genoa	47	47½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venice, livr. Picc. ef- fective per L. sterl. }	57	57½	—	57	58½	—	59	—	59½
Lisbon	70½	—	69½	—	69	—	68	—	67½
Oporto	71	—	69½	69½	—	—	68½	—	67
Dublin	12	—	11½	—	12	—	12½	—	—
Bilboa	—	—	98	—	97½	37½	—	37	36½

POPULATION—CITIES AND TOWNS.

	By how		Uninha- bited	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
	Inhabited Houses.	many fami- lies occupied				
London	121,229	216,073	5,135	398,369	471,476	864,845
Manchester	12,547	18,560	279	39,110	44,910	84,020
Liverpool	11,446	16,989	338	34,367	43,286	77,653
Birmingham	14,528	15,303	1,875	34,716	38,954	73,670
Bristol	10,403	14,413	493	26,943	36,702	63,645
Leeds	11,288	11,790	341	25,504	27,638	53,162
Plymouth	4,447	10,708	89	18,016	25,178	43,194
Newcastle on Tyne, with Gateshead in the Coun- ty of Durham	4,199	8,944	198	16,943	20,620	36,963
Norwich	8,016	9,098	747	15,810	21,044	36,854
Bath	4,289	6,510	174	12,441	19,759	32,200
Portsmouth	5,310	6,937	30	14,309	17,857	32,166
Sheffield	6,518	6,754	694	15,483	15,881	31,314
Hull	4,649	7,449	118	13,051	16,465	29,516
Exeter	2,692	3,947	144	7,314	10,084	17,398
York	2,407	3,841	72	7,018	9,127	16,145

Chronological Table of English Statesmen,

1680	<i>Chancellors and Keepers.</i>	<i>First Lords of the Treasury.</i>	<i>Chancellors of the Exchequer.</i>
1681	Sir Francis North		
82			
83			
84		Lord Godolphin	
85	Sir Geo. Jefferies		
86		Lord Bellasye	
87			
88		Viscount Mordaunt	
89	Maynard, Keck, Rawlinson		Lord Delamere
90	Trevor Rawlinson, Hutchins	Sir J. Lowther, Ld. Godolphin	Richard Hampden
1691			
92	Sir John Somers		
93			Lord Godolphin
94			
95			Charles Montagu
96		Charles Montagu	
97			
98			
99		Earl Tankerville	John Smith
1700	Sir Nathan Wright	Lord Godolphin	
1701		Earl of Carlisle	Henry Boyle
02		Ld. Godolphin, Ld. Treasurer	
03			
04			
05	William Lord Cowper		
06			
07			
08			John Smith
09	Trevor, Tracy and Scroop		
10	Sir Simon Harcourt	Earl Paulet	R. Harley
1711		Earl of Oxford	R. Benson
12			
13		Duke of Shrewsbury	Sir W. Wyndham
14	William Lord Cowper	Earl of Halifax	Sir Richard Onslow
15		Earl of Carlisle	Sir R. Walpole
16		Robert Walpole	Earl Stanhope
17	Tracy, Pratt and Montagu	James (afterw. Earl) Stanhope	
18	Thomas Lord Parker		John Aislabie
19		Earl of Sunderland	
20			
1721		Robert Walpole	Sir Robert Walpole
22			
23			
24	Jekyll, Gilbert & Raymond		
25	Sir Peter King		
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
1731			
32			
33	Charles Lord Talbot		
34			
35			
36			
37	Ph. Lord Hardwicke		
38			
39			
40			

from 1680 to 1802.

<i>First Lords of the Admiralty.</i>	<i>Secretaries of State.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenants of Ireland.</i>
King acts as High Admiral	Lord Conway, v. Sunderland E. of Sunderland, v. Conway E. Godolphin, v. Jenkins E. Middleton, v. Godolphin Viscount Preston, v. Middleton Earl of Shrewsbury } at the Revo- E. of Nottingham } lution. Visc. Sydney, v. Shrewsbury.	Abp. Armagh, Earl Granard Earl of Clarendon Earl of Tyrconnel
Arthur Herbert Earl of Pembroke		Viscount Sydney
Earl Cornwallis Viscount Falkland	Sir J. Trenchard, v. Sydney E. of Shrewsbury, v. Nottingham	Ld. Capel, Wyeh, Duncombe Lord Capel
Edward Russell	Sir Wm Trumbull, v. Trenchard James Vernon, v. Trumbull	Montrath, Drogheda, Porter Winchester, Galway, Villiers
Earl of Bridgewater	Earl of Jersey, v. Shrewsbury Sir E. Hedges, v. Vernon	Bolton, Berkeley, Galway Earl of Rochester
E. of Pembroke, H. Admiral	Earl of Manchester, v. Jersey E. of Nottingham, v. Manchester	Duke of Ormond
Earl of Orford Sir John Leake	Robert Harley, v. Nottingham Earl of Sunderland, v. Hedges Henry Boyle, v. Harley	Earl of Pembroke Earl Wharton
Earl Stafford		
Earl of Orford	Earl of Dartmouth & H. St. John,	Duke of Ormond.
Earl of Berkeley	v. Sunderland and Boyle William Bromley, v. Dartmouth Visc. Townshend and J. Stanhope, v. St. John & Bromley Paul Méthuen in abs. of Stanhope Earl of Sunderland & J. Addison, v. Stanhope and Townshend J. Craggs & Earl Stanhope, v. Ad- dison and Sunderland.	Duke of Shrewsbury Earl of Sunderland Duke of Grafton Viscount Townshend Duke of Bolton Duke of Grafton
	Visc. Townshend, v. Stanhope Lord Carteret, v. Craggs Duke of Newcastle, v. Carteret	Lord Carteret
Viscount Torrington		
	Lord Harrington, v. Townshend.	Duke of Dorset
Sir Charles Wager		Duke of Devon.

1740	Chancellors and Keepers.	First Lords of the Treasury.	Chancellors of the Exchequer.
1741		Earl of Wilmington	S. Sandys
42			
43		Henry Pelham	Henry Pelham
44			
45			
46			
47			
48			
49			
50			
1751		Duke of Newcastle	H. B. Legge
52			
53			Sir G. Lyttelton
54			H. B. Legge
55			Legge dismissed and restored
56	Willes, Smythe & Wilmot		
57	R. Henley, afterwards Earl of		
58	Nottingham		
59			
60			
1761		Earl of Bute	Visc. Barrington
62		G. Grenville	F. Dashwood
63			George Grenville
64			
65		Marquis of Rockingham	William Dowdeswell
66	Lord Camden	Duke of Grafton	Charles Townshend
67			Lord North
68			
69	Charles Yorke	Lord North	
70	Smythe, Bathurst, Aston		
1771	H. Bathurst, Lord Apsley		
72			
73			
74			
75			
76			
77			
78	Edward Thurlow		
79			
80			
1781	[Wilson	M. of Rockingham	Lord John Cavendish
82	Ld. Loughborough, Ashurst,	E. of Shelburne (afterw. M. of	William Pitt
83	Edw. Ld. Thurlow	D. of Portland [Lansdown	Lord John Cavendish
84		William Pitt	William Pitt
85			
86			
87			
88			
89			
90			
1791			
92	Sir J. Eyre, Ashurst & Hotham		
93	Lord Loughborough (afterw.		
94	E. of Rosslyn)		
95			
96			
97			
98			
99			
1800			
1801	Lord Eldon	Henry Addington	Henry Addington
2			

<i>First Lords of the Admiralty.</i>	<i>Secretaries of State.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenants of Ireland.</i>
Earl of Winchelsea	Ld. Carteret, v. Lord Harrington	
Duke of Bedford	Earl of Harrington, v. Carteret	Earl of Chesterfield
Earl of Sandwich	E. of Chesterfield, v. Harrington	Earl of Harrington
	Duke of Bedford, v. Chesterfield	Duke of Dorset
Lord Anson	Earl of Holderness, v. Bedford	
	Sir T. Robinson, v. Newcastle	Marquis of Hartington
	H. Fox, v. Robinson	
Earl Temple	Wm. Pitt, v. Fox, resigns & is re-	Duke of Bedford
Earl of Winchelsea	appointed	
Lord Anson		
Earl of Halifax	Earl of Bute, v. Holderness	Earl of Halifax
E. of Sandwich, succ. by Earl of Egmont	E. of Egremont, v. Pitt [v. Grenville]	Duke of Northumberland
	G. Grenville, v. Bute, & E. of Halifax	Visc. Weymouth, succ. by the [Earl of Herts]
Sir C. Saunders, succ. by Lord Hawke	E. of Sandwich, v. Egremont	Earl of Bristol
	H. Conway, v. Sandwich, Grafton, v. D. of Richmond, v. Grafton [Halifax]	Viscount Townshend
Earl of Sandwich	Earl of Shelburne, v. Richmond	
	Visc. Weymouth, v. Conway	
	Earl of Rochford, v. Shelburne	
	E. of Sandwich, v. Weymouth, & E. of Halifax, v. Sandwich.	
	Earl of Suffolk, v. Halifax	
	Visc. Weymouth, v. Rochford	Earl of Harcourt
	Visc. Stormont, v. Suffolk.	Earl of Bucks
	E. of Hillsborough, v. Weymouth.	Earl of Carlisle
Admiral Keppel	E. of Shelburne and C. J. Fox	D. of Portland, succ. by Earl
Viscount Howe	T. Townshend and Ld. Grantham	Earl of Northington [Temple]
	Lord North and C. J. Fox	Duke of Rutland
	Ld. Sydney & Mar. of Carmarthen	
Earl of Chatham	W. W. now Lord Grenville	Marquis of Buckingham
		Earl of Westmoreland
	Henry Dundas	
Earl Spencer	Duke of Portland	Earl Camden
		Marquis Cornwallis
Earl of St. Vincent	Lds Pelham, Hawkesbury, Hobart v. Portland, Grenville, & Dundas.	Earl of Hardwicke.

PRICE OF STOCKS, FROM APRIL 26, TO MAY 24, 1862.

	Bank Stock.	3 per C. Red.	3 per C. Confol.	4 per C. Confol.	5 per C. Ann.	Bank Lo. An. 1778-5	5 per C. 1797.	Imp. Ann.	Imp. 3 per C.	5 per C. 1797.	4 per C. num.	India St. etc.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea No. Sea N. Ann.	N. Nav. Bills.	Exch. Bills.	Irish 5 per C.	Irish Debent.
April 26	193 1/4	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	106				3 1/2	226 1/2						102	
27	193 1/2	75 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	104 1/2	21 1/2					3 1/2	226						102	
28	193 1/2	75 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	104 1/2	21 1/2					4	226						102	
29	193 1/2	75 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	104 1/2	21 1/2	106 1/2				4 1/2								
30	193 1/2	75 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	104 1/2	21 1/2	106 1/2				4 1/2	226		8 1/2				102	
1	Sunday																		
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6	193	75 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	104 1/2	21 1/2	105 1/2	12 1/2	74 1/2	105 1/2	3 1/2	225 1/2		8 1/2				102 1/2	
7	193 1/2	75 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	104 1/2	21 1/2	105 1/2			105 1/2	3 1/2	225 1/2		8 1/2				102 1/2	
8																			
9	Sunday																		
10																			
11	190	73 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	102 1/2	21	104 1/2	11 1/2	71 1/2	104 1/2	1 1/2	221				5 6 pr			
12	190 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	102 1/2	21	104	12	72 1/2	103 1/2	1 1/2					4 5 pr			
13																	3		
14																	3		
15																		102 1/2	
16	Sunday																		
17																			
18	190 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	103 1/2	12 1/2	72 1/2	103 1/2	1 1/2								
19																	2 3		
20																			
21	189	73 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	103 1/2	12	71 1/2	103 1/2	1 1/2							102 1/2	
22																	1 2		
23	Sunday																		
24																			
25																			

DUBUISSON AND STAPLES, Stock Brokers, Change Alley.



SOMERSET HOUSE